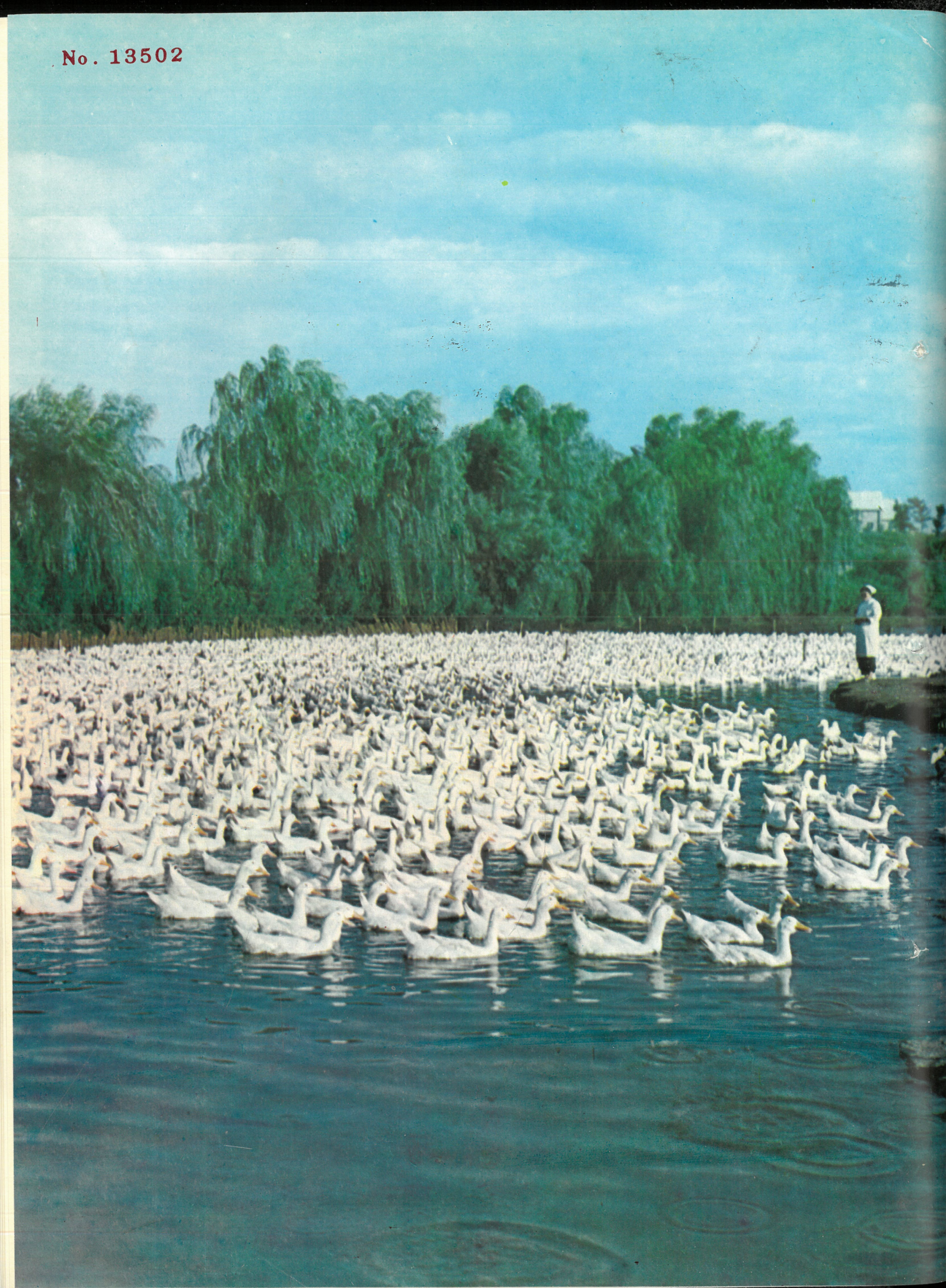


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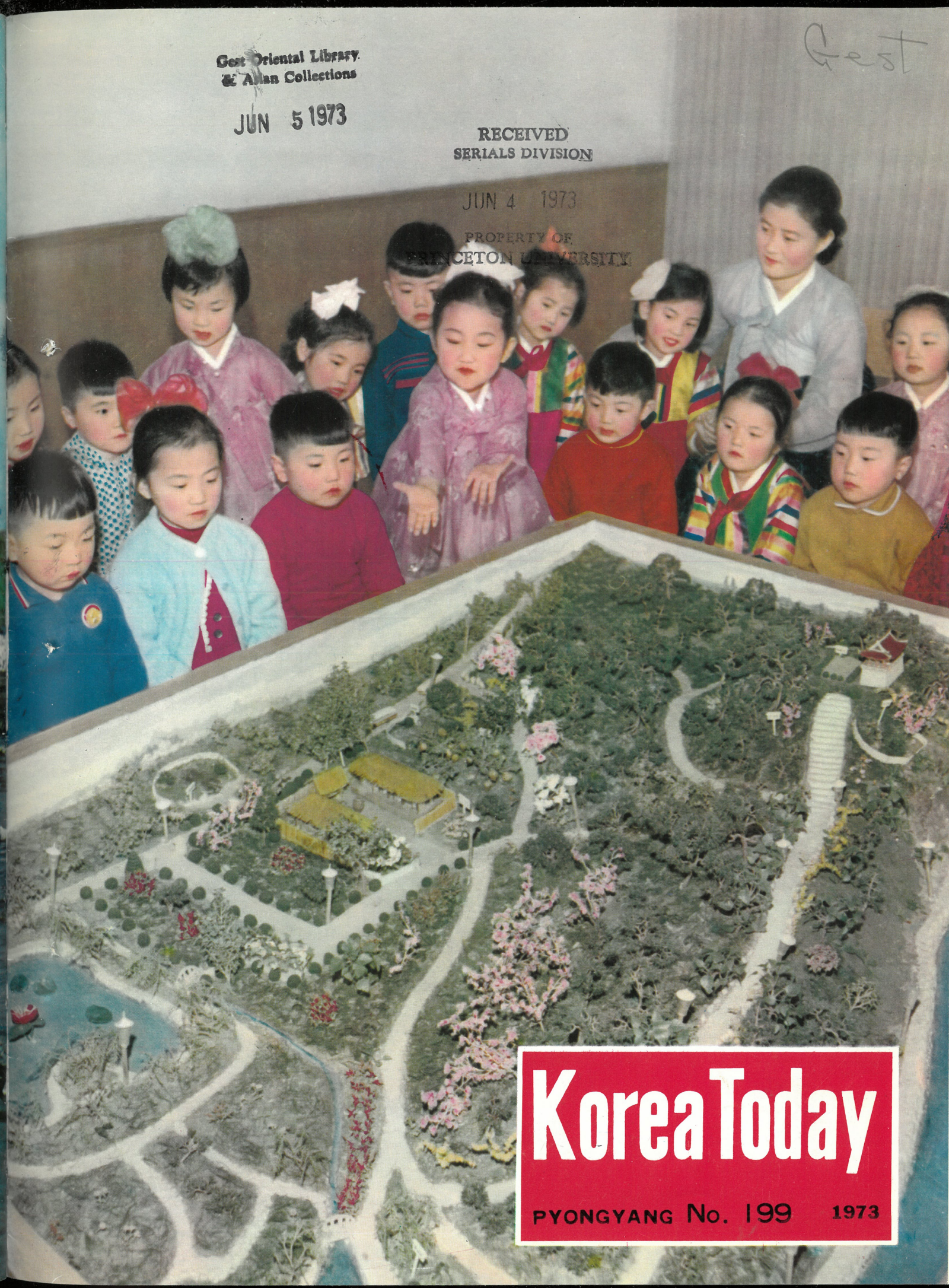
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INSIDE FRONT COVER: The historic Mangyong-bong hill

Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Mangyongdae, Birthplace of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Sun of the People

Spring has come.

Everything dances everywhere — in the mountains and fields and in the murmuring streams. All things on this land are awaking, flowering and singing of the warm April sun.

One April morning, we went by a bus to historic Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution, with immeasurable joy. Our bus passed through the central part of Pyongyang and soon came to the crossing of roads, where one road leads to Mangyongdae. The hills clad in green pine trees seemed to be beckoning to us.

This historic crossing! In the autumn of 1945 when the whole land of Korea was seething with the excitement and joy of liberation, the fatherly Leader, placing the welfare and joy of all fellow countrymen, all the people, above his own happiness, bypassed his native place which he saw after 20 years' separation, and his home within a calling distance of the crossing, although they had been the nearest and dearest to his heart, and went straight to Kangson to meet the workers there.

Now, through this memorable crossing cars and buses were flowing in one steady, uninterrupted stream to Mangyongdae, carrying people to capacity. Young Pioneers and students, and other people in their holiday best were surging to Mangyongdae. The road to Mangyongdae was a sea of flowers.

They were singing the song of joy and happiness, a song of their heart, a song of infinite reverence for the fatherly Leader:

A historic house of revolution stands
At the foot of a picturesque hill at Mangyongdae.
The blue water of the Taedong-gang River
beats its bank.
Even flying birds are singing merrily in praise
of it.

Mangyongdae! How can it attract so many people? How can it give us so great joy, strength, confidence and dignity?

It is because Mangyongdae is the cradle of revolution and the spiritual birthplace of our people where the stout roots of the Korean revolution were struck, where the great Leader of our Party and people Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot and national hero, was born and spent his childhood and where his patriotic and rev-

olutionary family lived for generations.

During the period of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung, recollecting in deep emotion Mangyongdae which he did not forget even in a dream, said to the following effect:

Mangyongdae is the place where I grew up.... As all of you love your native villages, so I do Mangyongdae. Even a blade of grass and a tree in the homeland bear the love and care of our people. The trees I planted in my home village, too, must have grown much now. How can we restrain ourselves from thinking, loving and valuing all these things!

Everything at Mangyongdae, including a blade of grass and a tree, tells how he nurtured the lofty patriotic spirit here in his childhood and bears his warm love and care. It is quite natural, therefore, that an unceasing stream of people should visit here to learn from him.

We, along with other visitors, called at his old home in Mangyongdae, a low straw-thatched house at the foot of the Mangyong-bong Hill, a house of revolution, which is deeply engraved on the memory of our people and always sheds bright light.

In this house Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of our people, was born and a new history of the Korean revolution started.

Indeed, it is a humble cottage the like of which could be seen everywhere else in our country before liberation. But, this great historic house shows us the worthwhile life of the great revolutionary family.

Even today farm tools, a misshapen water jar, a discoloured water jar with its cracks filled up many times are preserved with great care in their original state in the house. All these pieces of poor family property eloquently prove that the family of the Leader is, indeed, a family which had a bitter experience of dire poverty and harsh repression and intense sufferings of the stateless people.

His family had a fierce hatred for the enemy and a strong spirit of resistance.

His great-grandfather Mr. Kim Ung U led the battle for sinking the pirate ship of U.S. imperialism "General Sherman." His grandfather Mr. Kim Bo Hyon encouraged his sons and grandsons to take the road of revolution, saying that a people deprived of their country had no choice but to resist. His grandmother Mrs. Li Bo Ik said



The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receiving patriotic education from his father in his childhood

that in order to do the great work of restoring the country, it was necessary to foster a great ambition. His father Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was an indomitable revolutionary fighter, an outstanding leader of the national-liberation movement in our country and a great pioneer in changing the course of struggle from the nationalist to the communist movement. His mother Mrs. Kang Ban Sok was a passionate revolutionary fighter and the outstanding leader of the Korean women's movement who marked the beginning of the communist women's movement in our country.

The Leader's family is, indeed, a most patriotic and revolutionary family whose members have fought from generation to generation as ardent patriots and unyielding revolutionary fighters.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, father of the Leader, devoted his whole life to the struggle for the independence of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people with an unflinching fighting spirit, saying that if he did not succeed in the struggle, his sons would continue the cause, because the independence of Korea must be won.

The following poem composed personally by him shows eloquently his indomitable fighting spirit and faith in sure victory:

Comrade, do you know
The green pine-tree on the Namsan Hill
After suffering all sorts of
Hardships under snow and frost
Will return to life
When spring comes around
Again with its warm sunshine?

Busy with his difficult revolutionary work as he was, he would take his young son to the top of the Mangyong-bong Hill overgrown with green pines to deeply implant in his heart a lofty patriotic spirit, and instilled in him an unyielding will and strong fighting spirit of a revolutionary by showing an example through his own practical struggle.

As we looked round the house where Comrade Kim Il Sung was born, the Sliding Rock and the Swinging Place at Mangyongdae, we were deeply moved by mother Kang Ban Sok's warm love for her son.

High is the sky,
Wide is the earth.
You, become a man
Higher than the sky,
Wider than the earth!

This is the song mother Kang Ban Sok would sing her young son, with great wishes, love and expectations for him.

She valued her son's future and regarded her son as the son of the fatherland. That was why whenever mother Kang Ban Sok saw her children she thought of their future and the revolution before anything else.

Under the utmost care and love of such magnanimous parents Comrade Kim Il Sung possessed in his childhood all the features which an outstanding leader of revolution alone could do.

He chose as a study place a high place which affords a fine view of mountains and fields, the river and the village. It was here at the Study Place on the Mangyong-bong Hill commanding an exquisite unbroken view that the Leader sought the great truth of revolution which would illumine the road ahead of our people like a beacon light.

Indeed, unimaginable are the roots of our revolution and our prospering country's bright future

of communism apart from the great revolutionary thoughts of the Leader nurtured at Mangyongdae and his revolutionary family.

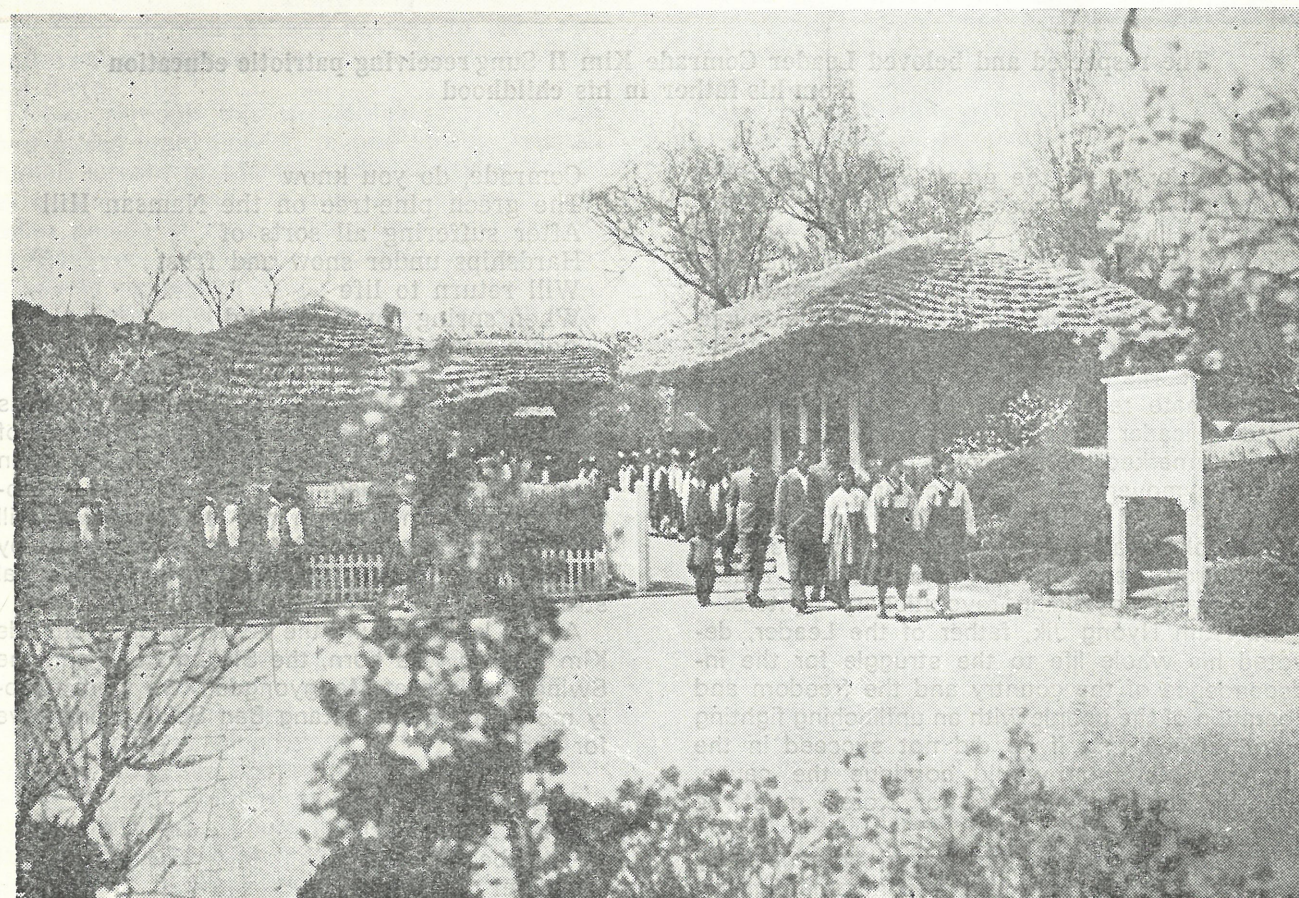
That is why Mangyongdae has a stream of visitors coming with the unbounded feelings of reverence for and thanks to the great Leader who, shouldering the destinies of the country and the people, has led the Korean revolution to victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the people, who was born at Mangyongdae! Our people owe their happiest life in the world to him.

Having fostered the great will of revolution at Mangyongdae in his early years and taken the stormy road of revolution, he founded the immortal *Juche* idea, thus brightly illumining the road for the Korean revolution to follow in the grim days. And he personally organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for more than 20 years to defeat brigandish Japanese imperialism, and at last accomplished the historic cause of national liberation.

He has established a most advanced socialist

Working people visiting historic Mangyongdae where the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and nurtured in his childhood his great will to make revolution



A Gripping Story about Sansam

It was the summer of 1938. A small group of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was operating in Changpai county on a mission of making preparations for winter for their unit. One day its members found a *sansam* known as an elixir of life in the depth of a mountain. It was scores of years old.

They dug it out with utmost care not to give any harm to it, even its fibrils. It had a two-forked root and was much longer than a span.

They unanimously suggested that *sansam* be presented to Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Though they were torn apart from him temporarily on that mission, they did not forget him, awake or asleep, and always gave their thought to his health since he was devoting himself to the revolutionary work day and night.

That was why they made such a suggestion.

They wrapped it carefully in a white cloth before putting it into a knapsack. They looked forward to the arrival in Changpai of Comrade Commander with their unit.

But the unit did not come even after they had made preparations for winter.

Tired of waiting, they decided to send *sansam* to the Headquarters.

A man who knew well the geography of Changpai and Fusung counties left for it carrying *sansam* with him.

He arrived at the Headquarters after much difficulty.

Comrade Commander warmly greeted him and thanked him for coming all the way, when he utterly forgot the hardship he had suffered and delight and happiness filled his heart.

He informed Comrade Commander of the work they had done in Changpai and handed *sansam* to him.

Comrade Commander was much pleased with it: "It is a black swan and a white crow!"

system and built an independent socialist industrial state, rich and strong, with a powerful independent national economy, a brilliant national culture and an indestructible defence power on this land where centuries-old backwardness and poverty prevailed.

Indeed, Mangyongdae is a sacred place of revolution where the Korean revolution replete with victory and glory struck its strong historic roots.

So, our people, with a feeling of reverence, are singing of Mangyongdae and the great love of the fatherly Leader who has devoted himself to the struggle for their freedom and happiness:

Our dear, respected leader, living all his days for us,

Then he asked the man how they had found such a rare thing.

He called in an orderly and handed him *sansam*, telling him to keep it well.

The orderly kept it carefully in his knapsack since then, and waited for the day when Comrade Commander would take it.

But, *sansam* was quite off his mind.

Battles grew hotter, snowstorms got more furious, a great hunger attacked the unit and troubles and hardships cropped up one after another. Now Comrade Commander ran down rapidly from manifold difficulties and ordeals.

The orderly urged time and again him to take *sansam*. But each time he laughed, telling him to keep that well.

It was a spring day of 1940. He ordered his men, leaving for securing food, to buy a black hen. The orderly was very glad. He thought that Comrade Commander would take *sansam*.

As instructed by him, they came back with food and a black hen.

A tonic was prepared by campfire.

The expectation of the orderly, however, was upset; the tonic was for a man confined to bed because of debility.

Now the ailing man was astonished.

Sansam stuffed in a hen and boiled down into a tonic! He knew full well about what it was. It had been sent by the small group for the health of Comrade Commander and kept for over two years crowded with hardships and trials.

The patient was moved to tears by the ardent love of Comrade Commander.

Comrade Commander had made the orderly keep *sansam* in his knapsack for more than two years to use it not for himself but for his man in a critical condition.

Dedication to his people for the fullest life.

Today our happiness, so great it knows no bounds,
In his bosom like a father all warm love is found.

Indeed, without the fatherly Leader the prosperous Korea of today and this happiness and glory of our people are unthinkable.

Our people, therefore, will be singing of his great love and favours from generation to generation, following him to the ends of the heaven and the earth and attending on him while the world goes round.

Tong Chang Hwal

Great Juche Idea Is Guarantee for Independent National Development and Prosperity

The *Juche* idea is the fundamental idea that constitutes the quintessence and cornerstone of the great revolutionary ideology and revolutionary theories of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Marxist-Leninist *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung is an idea of leadership over the revolution which our Party and the Government of our Republic take as a basic guide to all their activities; it is a guiding idea that guarantees firmly independent national development and prosperity and makes it possible to build a sovereign and independent state, rich and powerful.

Guiding Principle Illumining the Road to Victory of Revolution and Independent National Development

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"To establish *Juche* means, in a word, to approach revolution and construction in one's own country with the attitude of a master. This means adhering to the independent stand of rejecting dependence on others and of using one's own brains, believing in one's own strength and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, thus solving all problems for oneself on one's own responsibility. It also means maintaining the creative stand of opposing dogmatism and of applying the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism together with the experiences of other countries to suit the historical conditions and national peculiarities of one's own country." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. V, pp. 500-501.)

It is the essential demand of the *Juche* idea to have the attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction, that is, the position of a master towards the revolution and construction in one's own country.

Having the attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction in one's own country means adhering to the independent and creative stands of doing one's own thinking and judgement and solving everything by oneself in conformity with the specific conditions of one's country with the focus of thinking and revolutionary practice on the revolution in one's country.

The important thing in establishing *Juche* is

to hold to the principles of independence and creativeness and have the stand and attitude of solving everything in the interests of the revolution and construction in one's own country and in keeping with the actual conditions of one's country.

The independent stand is a revolutionary stand of rejecting subjugation of every description and dependence on others and solving all problems for oneself on one's own responsibility; the creative stand is a realistic and active stand of settling all matters creatively in line with the requirement of the development of revolution and the specific conditions of one's country on the basis of the realities of one's country and one's own experience.

The *Juche* idea with independence and creativeness as its essential content reflects the law of the development of revolution that the struggle for socialism and communism, the struggle for social progress and the freedom and happiness of the people, is conducted with a state and nation as a unit; it shows the rightest path to victorious revolution and construction and to the independence of one's country and its prosperity and development.

The revolution is carried on with a national state as a unit. The master of the revolution in each country is its people and the decisive factor in the victory of the revolution is its internal forces.

The success in the revolution in individual countries, needless to say, depends on the external factor too such as the world revolutionary situation but decisively on their revolutionary forces prepared and the leading role of their Parties. Revolution can neither be exported nor imported.

Such law of the development of the revolution requires the Party and the people of each country to settle all matters independently on their own leading theory and faith and will.

Independence is the inviolable right of the Parties and peoples of individual countries in carrying out revolution and construction and the important guarantee of successful revolution and construction.

Only when the Party and government of each country act in their own way on independent principle can they work out scientific revolutionary lines and policies and right methods of

struggle which suit the specific revolutionary situation in their country and thoroughly carry them into practice in whatever adversity.

If they worship and follow blindly others without independence they lose consistency in their lines and policies and cannot display creativeness. Then they will do tremendous harm to revolution and construction and will not develop their country for themselves.

If one is successfully to carry out revolution and construction one must hold fast to the principle of creativeness as well as the principle of independence.

Countries differ from each other in their national traditions, customs, living conditions and the level of economic and cultural development. This goes to prove that individual countries must resolve all problems raised by their revolutionary struggle and state construction in different ways in keeping with their historical conditions and national peculiarities.

If one is to conduct revolution well, one must not copy after existing theories and foreign things mechanically but base oneself strictly on the specific reality of one's country in shaping lines and policies and settle everything creatively and actively in line with the actual conditions of one's country. Only by so doing is it possible successfully to solve complex problems posed by revolution and construction and bring into full play the creativity and talent of the masses to accelerate vigorously revolution and construction.

If one fails to maintain the creative stand in the revolutionary struggle and, infected by dogmatism, does thinking on others' spirit and dances to their tune, one may do a great harm to revolution.

The *Juche* idea is closely linked with the principle of proletarian internationalism and has nothing in common with narrow-minded national egoism and national chauvinism. The *Juche* idea which demands independence and creativeness in revolution and construction is a true internationalist idea which renders it possible to make an active contribution to the international revolutionary movement by successfully carrying out the revolution in one's country and to ensure the victory of the common cause in unity with the international revolutionary forces.

Indeed, the *Juche* idea is a great thought which leads revolution and construction along the straightest road to victory and firmly guarantees independent national development and national prosperity by reflecting the lawful demand of the revolutionary development of our times and organically combining the national tasks of the revolution with the international tasks.

Brilliant Embodiment of the Juche Idea

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Under the revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea our country has turned into a socialist state with complete political sovereignty, a solid independent national economy, strong self-defence power and a brilliant national culture." (Ibid., p. 503.)

The *Juche* idea finds its embodiment in the principles of *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-defence in national defence.

The *Juche* idea requires one to establish *Juche* in ideology.

Only when one establishes *Juche* in ideology is it possible to free people from the fetters of all obsolete ideas including flunkeyism and dogmatism, heighten their national pride and consciousness of independence and make them have the spirit and viewpoint of carrying out the revolution and construction of their own country on their own responsibility in the attitude of master and display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to the full.

The *Juche* idea finds its expression in the principle of independence in politics. Only when a nation maintains independence in politics can it ensure firmly its genuine independence and sovereignty, lay down its lines and policies independently which suit its actual conditions, and thereby attain victory in the revolution and construction and exercise its complete equality and sovereignty in the foreign relations.

The *Juche* idea is embodied in the principle of self-support in the economy.

Economic independence is the material basis of political independence. If a country is dependent on other countries economically, it becomes dependent on them politically, and cannot exercise its sovereignty in its foreign policy. Economic independence is also a basic guarantee for doing away with economic backwardness, the real basis of inequality between nations, achieving national prosperity and building a socialist and communist society with success.

The *Juche* idea is embodied in the principle of self-defence in national defence.

Only when a country has a strong self-defence potential can it reliably guard the revolutionary gains and people from imperialist aggression and actively support the exploited and oppressed peoples in their liberation struggle.

By thoroughly adhering to and implementing the Marxist-Leninist *Juche* idea and its embodiment—the revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-defence—our Party and people have advanced the revolution and construction by the rightest and shortest way and built in this land a powerful socialist industrial state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, and ushered in a new glorious era of great national prosperity.

The establishment of *Juche* in ideology is a great victory in the ideological revolution which

has freed our people from the fetters of obsolete ideologies.

An all-Party and all-people politico-ideological struggle has been waged to establish *Juche* in ideology under the outstanding guidance of the Leader along his correct line. As a result, flunkeyism, national nihilism and dogmatism have been overcome in the main as ideological trends which historically did harm to the revolution and construction, and the working people's national pride and consciousness of independence have risen as never before. Our people have become an independent people armed firmly with the *Juche* idea and a dignified and great people advancing confidently toward socialism and communism full of legitimate pride in their revolutionary cause and faith in their strength.

Thanks to the brilliant embodiment of the line of independence in politics, the political independence of our country has strengthened as never before. Our Party and the Government of our Republic, making the only guiding principle of the *Juche* idea, the great revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, formulate all lines and policies independently in conformity with the specific conditions of our country and execute them with confidence by their own efforts. Exercising complete political sovereignty, our Party and people solve all matters of revolution and construction creatively in accordance with their own belief and judgement. And they exercise complete equality and sovereignty, thoroughly embodying the line of independence in the sphere of foreign relations, too.

The *Juche* idea has born fine fruits in the field of economic construction.

By thoroughly implementing the line of building an independent national economy on the principle of self-reliance, our people have ended economic and technical lag, a historical hangover, in a brief time, built an independent modern industry and an advanced agriculture, and laid powerful economic foundations for running their national life for themselves and vigorously pushing ahead with

socialist construction. They creditably carried through the *Juche*-motivated line of socialist industrialization set forth by the Leader in a very short period of 14 years to turn our country into an advanced socialist industrial state. As a result, our country has joined the ranks of advanced countries of the world as a full-fledged member and our people have become able to enter the international arena with pride as a mighty and advanced nation on an equality with all the small and big nations of the world.

Through a struggle to establish *Juche* our science and technique have rapidly advanced and socialist national culture congenial to the sentiments of our people has developed and effloresced brilliantly.

With the thorough implementation of the line of self-defence, our military power has grown incomparably stronger and our people have come to have self-defence potential powerful enough to shatter for themselves the war adventure of any aggressors at a stroke and reliably defend the security of the fatherland.

The *Juche* idea has found its brilliant embodiment also in the struggle for the reunification of our country.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the *Juche* idea, clarified the basic principle of attaining the country's reunification independently by the Korean people themselves without interference of any outside forces and has put forward time and again correct proposals and ways and means for translating it into reality. Thanks to the Leader's line of the country's independent, peaceful reunification and his wise leadership, our national reunification cause has entered a more favourable phase.

All this proves that the only right way to victoriously accelerate the revolution and construction in one's country and attain independence and sovereignty and national prosperity is to thoroughly embody the *Juche* idea.

Kang So

FACTS AND FIGURES

According to the data released by the "Government-General of Korea" in 1940 before liberation, the proportion of farm implements for each peasant household in Korea was 0.29 in conventional plough, 1.81 in hoe, 1.48 in sickle and 0.15 in spade and that of improved plough for every 17 households was 1.

But now more and more

modern farm machines go to our rural areas every year. The number of tractors serving the rural economy increased 3.9 times and that of trucks 7.6 times between 1960 and 1971. The number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of arable land has risen to 1.8.

Our country will have six to seven tractors and one truck per 100 *chongbo* of the paddy and dry fields in the near future for successful, comprehensive mechanization of agricul-

ture.

As a result of the splendid realization of rural electrification, every farmhouse has electric lights, whether it is located in the remote mountain area or on a far-off island. Electricity is extensively used not only for the home life of peasants but also as power for machines and a source of heat.

Annual consumption of electricity in the countryside amounts to 1,000 million kwh.

"KIM IL SUNG, SELECTED WORKS," Vol. V, Published in Foreign Languages

The Foreign Languages Publishing House of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has recently brought out "Kim Il Sung, Selected Works," Vol. V, in English, French, Russian, Chinese, Japanese and Spanish.

The new Selected Works contains 17 brilliant works of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung—treatises, reports, concluding speeches, speeches, lectures and talks—made public in the period of 1968-1970. This book sums up comprehensively the brilliant victories won and achievements made, exploits performed and experience gained, by our Party and people in the revolution and construction under the revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea; it gives the unique theories and brilliant strategies and tactics on revolution and construction and supplies scientific answers to a number of theoretical and practical problems raised by our time.

A number of works in this volume including "Report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee" and "On Correctly Implementing Our Party's Policy towards Intellectuals" clarify the revolutionary nature of the great *Juche* idea and review in an all-round way our Party's struggle to establish *Juche* and the shining victory attained in it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches:

"To establish *Juche* means, in a word, to approach revolution and construction in one's own country with the attitude of a master." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 500.)

The *Juche* idea is a great thought which guarantees the successful carrying out of revolution and construction by making the Party and people of a country solve all problems of revolution and construction on their own thinking and judgement, by their own efforts and in line with the specific conditions of their country. It is also a revolutionary idea of the working class which is diametrically opposed to the reactionary, anti-Marxist-Leninist ideological trends such as dogmatism, flunkeyism, national nihilism, dependence on foreign forces, national chauvinism, seclusionism, restorationism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches that the *Juche* idea does not conflict with internationalism but strengthens it. The *Juche* idea fully accords with

the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism; it is an original idea which came into being in reflection of the new stage of development of the international communist movement and its essential requirements.

Comrade Kim Il Sung emphasizes that our Party's persistent struggle to establish *Juche* against flunkeyism and dogmatism has brought about a radical change in the ideological life of the Party membership and the working people and in their way of thinking, and it has brought a great leap in the revolutionary struggle and work of construction. Thanks to the thorough implementation of our Party's principle of independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-defence in guarding the nation—the embodiment of the *Juche* idea—our country has turned into a socialist state with complete political sovereignty, a stable independent national economy, strong self-defence potential and a brilliant national culture, and our people have become able to contribute better to the international revolutionary cause.

In many works including "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and a Powerful Weapon for Building Socialism and Communism" and "The Great Anti-imperialist Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples Is Invincible," Comrade Kim Il Sung gives a full elucidation of the unique thought and theory on the complete victory of socialism and its final triumph and the tasks and the concrete ways for their attainment.

He clarifies the criterion of the complete victory of socialism for the first time in history. He teaches that to win the complete victory of socialism, we should continue to strive for capturing the material and ideological fortresses—the two fortresses which should be conquered on the way toward socialism and communism—after the establishment of socialist system, and that to occupy the two fortresses it is essential to strengthen dictatorship over the class enemy and thoroughly carry out the ideological revolution to revolutionize and working-classize the whole society, finally solve the rural question and raise the co-operative ownership to the level of all-people ownership, and vigorously promote socialist economic construction to lay the solid material and technological foundations of socialism.

He also newly expounds when the final victory of socialism will be achieved and clarifies the law of development of the world revolutionary movement and its concrete course, the strategy and tactics for winning the final victory of the world revolution.

"Let Us Develop Local Industry and Bring About a Fresh Upswing in the Production of Mass Consumer Goods," "On Further Developing the Poultry Industry," "On Speeding Up Construction of Socialism in the Countryside and Solidly Developing the Counties," "On Relieving the Strain on Transport," "Some Problems of Manpower Administration," "Let Us Strengthen the Training of Technical Personnel to Meet the New Requirements of Socialist Construction" and a number of other works elucidate all the problems of principle to be settled for hastening the capture of the material fortress of socialism-communism and the concrete ways for their solution.

In his works, Comrade Kim Il Sung clarifies the law-governed course of laying the material and technological foundations for the complete victory of socialism—the establishment of the basis for industrialization, the carrying out of industrialization and the technical reconstruction of the national economy, the consolidation and development of the achievements in industrialization and the raise of the technical revolution to a new, higher stage—and sums up the shining victories and rich experience attained by our Party in socialist economic construction in the past period. He also gives an account of the tasks of the continued revolution which a Marxist-Leninist Party should fulfil in the field of economic construction to hasten the complete victory of socialism after the conversion of its country into a socialist industrial state, and the ways for implementing them. In particular, the basic tasks of the Six-Year Plan, the three major tasks of the technical revolution, and the tasks for the balanced improvement of the people's living standards hold an important place in this respect.

The works also reviews the achievements and experience gained by our Party in the all-round establishment of the socialist system of economic management and sets out the tasks to improve economic guidance and management.

In his works, Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidates a number of problems of principle to be solved for promoting the capture of the ideological fortress of socialism-communism and the concrete ways to settle them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches:

"To realize the working-classization of all of society while steadily revolutionizing the working people by giving priority to the ideological revolution is a vital task that must be fulfilled in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.... Even after the complete victory of socialism the Marxist-Leninist Party should continue the struggle to revolutionize all the working people, consolidating the success made in working-classizing them. Only in this way, can the ideological for-

trass of communism be conquered completely." (Ibid., p. 459.)

The Leader's theory on the revolutionization and working-classization of all of society is an original theory which newly expounds the law of the construction of socialism and communism and its course.

The Leader teaches that for the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society, it is necessary to hold fast to the principle of steadily enhancing the leadership role of the working class and of educating and remoulding the peasants and intellectuals on the pattern of the working class, untiringly conduct the ideological education of the working people and combine it with the revolutionary practice, strengthen the revolutionary organizational life, and introduce the socialist way of life on a full scale.

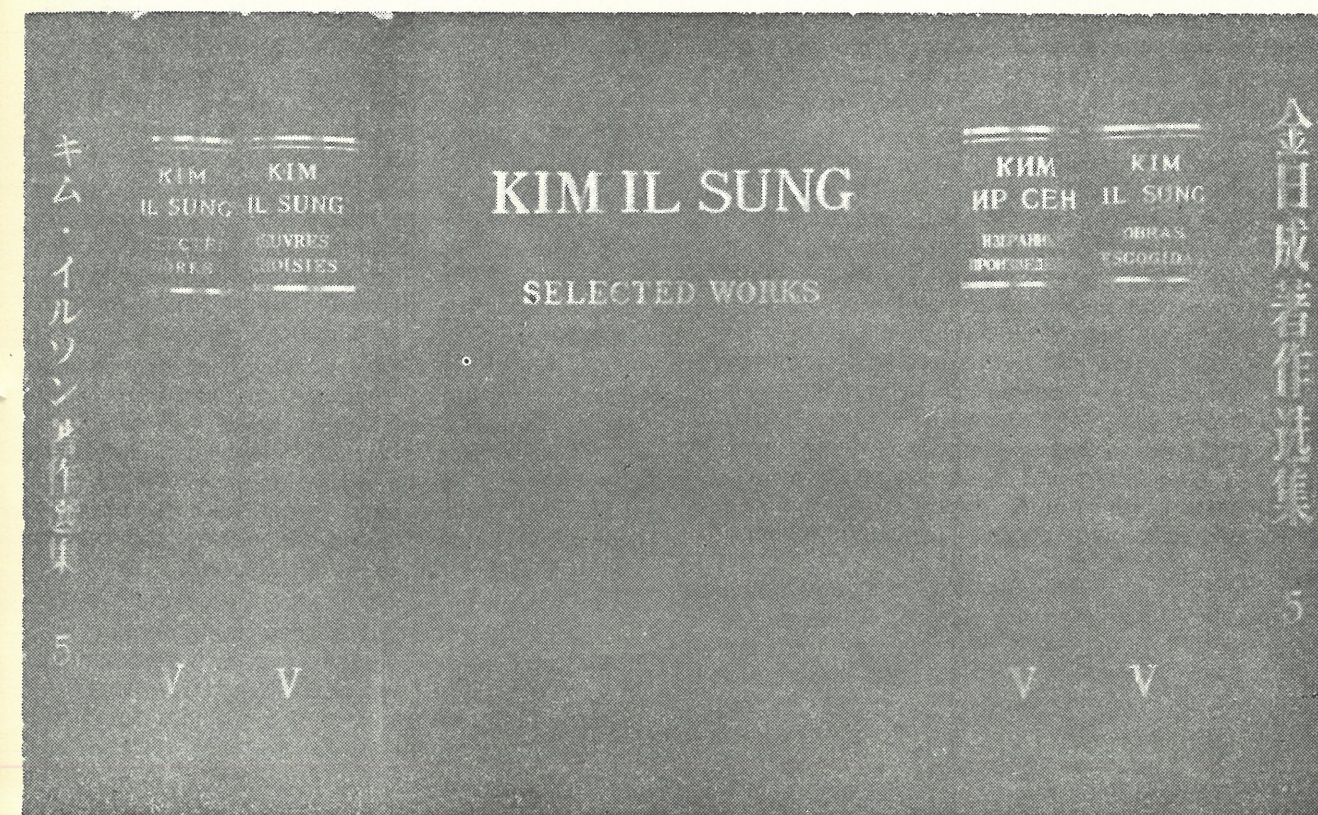
Comrade Kim Il Sung also stresses that due to the smooth progress of the cultural revolution our country has now become a land of education where all the people are studying, a land where science and socialist national culture are developing and flowering on every hand, and sets forth the programmatic tasks which must be carried out for the building of a socialist national culture after the establishment of the socialist system.

In a number of his works including "Let Us Develop the Chollima Workteam Movement in Depth, a Great Impetus to Socialist Construction," Comrade Kim Il Sung makes a profound analysis of the factors in the origination of the Chollima movement and its essence, its justness and great vitality and advances the tasks to develop the Chollima workteam movement in depth to meet the requirements of the reality, and thus makes it possible to wage a powerful struggle to accelerate the seizure of the material and ideological fortresses of socialism-communism.

In his brilliant work "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," he gives a new answer to the important problems of principle requiring their urgent solution in the theory of socialist economy—the problem of the relations between the scale of the economy and the rate of production growth, problems of the means of production in the form of commodity and the use of the law of value and the problem of the way to abolish the peasant market. This is a development of the Marxist-Leninist economics to a new stage.

A number of works in this book expound the necessity of continuing to strengthen the proletarian dictatorship even after the establishment of the socialist system and its historical mission and give a full answer to the cardinal questions of principle in the strengthening of the proletarian dictatorship at the present time.

Comrade Kim Il Sung makes a new formulation of the mission of the proletarian dictatorship. He teaches that it lies in re-educating and transforming all the working people to revolutionize and working-classize them and gradually eradicate



ting all class distinctions, and in building communism, while eliminating the exploiting classes and putting down their resistance. This formulation is a programmatic guide to the correct settlement of the complex theoretical and practical problems raised by the dictatorship of the proletariat today.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gives a new elucidation of the cardinal tasks set before the proletarian dictatorship after the establishment of the socialist system, scientifically expounds the correlation between dictatorship and democracy, two aspects of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and advances a creative idea on their proper combination.

In many works including "On the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean People's Army," Comrade Kim Il Sung sums up the brilliant achievements made by our Party and people in defence building and sets forth the tasks to further increase the nation's defence potential.

A series of works including "Report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee" analyze and review great exploits performed and valuable experience gained in the Party construction and Party work, give a scientific elucidation of all principles and theoretical and practical problems with regard to the building of a revolutionary Party and Party work and put forward the con-

crete tasks to further improve and develop the Party work.

Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches:

"We should continue to deepen and develop Party work, being firm in making it our general task to establish the monolithic ideological system more thoroughly in the Party with Marxist-Leninist ideology, our Party's Juche idea, as our unshakable guiding doctrine and, on this basis, to strengthen the identity of ideology and will in the Party ranks." (Ibid., p. 507.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung's thought on establishing the monolithic ideological system of the Party is a unique idea based on a scientific analysis of a leader's role in the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the correlation between leader, Party, class and mass in the system of the proletarian dictatorship; it is a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon which makes it possible to consolidate the Party organizationally and ideologically and further enhance its leading role.

In his classical work "On Strengthening the Guidance of the Party Life of Party Members and Properly Implementing the Cadre Policy of Our Party" and other writings, Comrade Kim Il Sung gives the original thought and theory that the main thing in Party work is work with men, in other words, an organizational and political work with people for arming cadres, Party members

and the masses with one ideology and will and rallying them around the Party and for organizing and mobilizing them to the implementation of the Party's policies and sets forth the tasks to deepen and develop work with men.

Writings in the Selected Works also give a detailed account of the programmatic tasks for the Party ideological work and the ways to fulfil them, the line and ways to strengthen the Party leadership over revolution and construction in keeping with the requirements of the developing realities and the prevailing situation.

In his many works in this volume Comrade Kim Il Sung makes an analysis of the development of the south Korean situation and the historic experience and lessons of the south Korean revolutionary movement and gives the strategic and tactical lines of the south Korean revolution and our Party's consistent position for national reunification.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung makes a scientific analysis of the colonial, semi-feudal character of the south Korean society and the class relations, and the national and class contradictions in south Korea and, on this basis, makes clear the character and basic task of the south Korean revolution. He also defines correctly the motive forces and targets of the south Korean revolution and advances its strategic and tactical lines.

Comrade Kim Il Sung analyzes and reviews the historic experience and lessons of the south Korean revolutionary movement, lays stress on the significance of the appearance of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, a united Marxist-Leninist Party guided by the Marxist-Leninist *Juche* idea, in the development of the south Korean revolutionary movement and sets out the cardinal tasks confronting the revolutionaries and people of south Korea at present.

On our Party's consistent line of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, Comrade Kim Il Sung says:

"The basic line for national reunification maintained since the beginning by the Government of our Republic has been that of assuring the reunification of the north and south by the Korean people themselves independently on the basis of democratic principles without the interference of any outside forces subsequent to the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea." (Ibid., p. 197.)

This line set forth by the Leader is a fair line which reflects the unanimous desire of the whole nation and points out the only correct way to national reunification. Along this line, the entire people of north and south Korea are now striving for achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country at the earliest possible date.

In his many works including "Report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee," "Progressive Journalists of the Five Continents, Wield

Your Powerful Revolutionary Pen and Sternly Condemn U.S. Imperialism!" and "Youth Must Become the Vanguard on All Fronts of Economic and Defence Construction to Bring Our Revolution to Final Victory," Comrade Kim Il Sung sums up the brilliant victories attained by our Party and people in the realm of the international relations and gives his unique thought and theory and his scientific and revolutionary strategic and tactical lines to lead the international communist movement and the world revolutionary movement to victory.

Clarifying the basic strategy of the present-day world revolution and the concrete ways for realizing it, Comrade Kim Il Sung says:

"The present situation demands that the revolutionary people of the five continents fight more resolutely against imperialism, against old and new colonialism, and concentrate their attack on U.S. imperialism in particular." (Ibid., pp. 324-25.)

The line charted by the Leader on concentrating the attack on U.S. imperialism is a definition of the main target of the world revolution based on a comprehensive analysis of the position and role of U.S. imperialism in the imperialist camp and its policies of aggression and war; it is a proper answer to the cardinal question decisive of the destiny of the whole world revolution.

The Leader also elucidates the strategy of struggle that the peoples of all the countries making revolution should jointly dismember U.S. imperialism. This strategy is an active, revolutionary strategy of struggle which makes it possible to disperse and weaken the forces of U.S. imperialism to successfully frustrate its strategy of conquering the revolutionary countries one by one and hasten its ruin.

In his works Comrade Kim Il Sung puts forward a strategic line on strengthening and developing the militant solidarity and common struggle of the revolutionary peoples in Asia in the light of the U.S. imperialists' Asian policy of aggression, and elucidates our Party's position and line of resolutely fighting against Japanese militarism.

Works including the report at the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the DPRK and "The Great Anti-imperialist Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples Is Invincible" give a scientific definition of the revolutionary forces of our time and set forth the line to further strengthen them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung lays stress on the role of the united strength of the socialist countries in the struggle for the victory of the world revolution and gives the principles and ways for strengthening the class alliance of the socialist countries and their whole might and developing the international communist movement. He also clarifies the historical position and role of the national-liberation movement in colonies, one

(Continued on page 17)

The Museum of Korean Revolution— A Palace of Revolutionary Education

(2)

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY DEMOCRATIC BASE AND DEFEAT OF U.S. IMPERIALIST AGGRESSORS

With the liberation of the country the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who had led the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory returned home amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the entire people.

Having brought a new spring of national resurrection to the Korean people breaking through the thorny path, he energetically organized and led a gigantic work to build a new state, without breaking the fatigue of the protracted, arduous struggle.

Displayed in halls from No. 28 to No. 37 are the materials related to the brilliant history of Comrade Kim Il Sung who, after his triumphal return home, advanced the wise lines to build a new Korea, achieved the cause of building the Party, state and armed forces and carried out with credit the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the task of the early period of transition to socialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung called upon the crowd welcoming his return home:

"Our nation has got rid of the 36-year long dark life and won liberation and freedom, and our country, the land of three thousand ri, now beams with hope like the shining morning sun."

"The time has now come for us Korean nation to unite our strength and march ahead to build a new, democratic country. This great mission cannot be fulfilled by any party or individual alone. The entire people who really love the country, the nation and democracy should fully unite and build our country into a democratic, sovereign and independent state, contributing labour, knowledge, or money according to what they have."

The whole land of three thousand ri seethed with the joy of greeting the great Leader, the sun of the nation, as well as with the jubilation of liberation. But numerous difficulties and trials lay ahead of our people who entered the path of creating a new life.

The materials on display tell impressively that Comrade Kim Il Sung, taking into full account the complex and confused political situation just after liberation and the future of the Korean revolution, advanced the line of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the line of creating a revolutionary democratic base and the three tasks of building the Party, state and armed forces, the only correct lines and tasks for our people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung devoted himself, first of all, to the building of the Party, the general staff of revolution. He put forth the policy of building a united Party having the revolutionary fighters tempered and tested in the protracted anti-Japanese armed struggle as its backbone and embracing the communist groups which had been active in different parts of the country, in strict accordance with the Marxist-Leninist principles of building a Party. And he implemented it brilliantly. While strengthening the Party organizationally and ideologically, he created the working people's organizations, the outer organizations of the Party, and formed the united democratic national front, thereby firmly rallying the broad masses around the Party.

Visitors are deeply impressed by the materials and mementoes in hall No. 30 which show how the democratic reforms were carried out in the northern half of the Republic.

Comrade Kim Il Sung established the North Korean Provisional People's Committee, a new type of people's power, thus solving the question of power. And he wisely organized and led the struggle for the successful carrying out of the democratic reforms including agrarian reform. He discussed the work with the people sitting knee to knee with them, roused them to the successful carrying out of the democratic reforms, and vigorously enlisted in the building of a new state the revolutionary zeal of the people which rose through the democratic reforms. Visitors are deeply moved to see the

exhibits such as numerous letters sent to the Leader by the peasants demanding the agrarian reform, copies of the laws of the agrarian reform and nationalization of key industries, the overcoat worn by the Leader while giving on-the-spot guidance to towns and farm villages in those days and the spade taken by him in the day of the start of the Potong-gang River improvement project.

As a result of the successful accomplishment of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, in the northern half of our country the colonial and semi-feudal character of the socio-economic system was completely eliminated, a people's democratic system firmly established and a revolutionary democratic base set up.

In full consideration of the new political situation and the requirement of the development of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a wise policy of developing our Party into the Workers' Party, a powerful mass political party, capable of guiding in a unified way the entire working masses, and executed it with credit. Then he established the North Korean People's Committee, the first power of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country, in a way of further developing the existing people's power, with a view to successfully performing the tasks of the period of transition to socialism. In order successfully to carry out the tasks of the early transition period he pushed forward energetically the general ideological mobilization movement for national construction, a great movement for remoulding the ideology and consciousness of the working people, initiated by himself.

Exhibits give visitors a profound, comprehensive knowledge of the facts that Comrade Kim Il Sung, foreseeing the prospects of the revolutionary development, had long devoted himself to the preparation for building people's armed forces and created the Korean People's Army, a modern regular armed force, in February 1948, with the revolutionary fighters he had brought up in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its backbone, advanced the strategic and tactical lines of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the south Korean revolution to cope with the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and its national-splitting policy and organized and led the struggle for their implementation, and convened the Joint Conference of Representatives of the Political Parties and Social Organizations of North and South Korea and established the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the banner of freedom and independence for the Korean people, according to their general will.

The visitors are deeply moved particularly by the materials and mementoes showing that

Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the line of building an independent national economy and wisely organized and led the struggle for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy.

In early 1947 Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"To build an independent democratic state, the basis of an independent economy of one's own nation should be built without fail, and to lay the basis of an independent economy, the national economy should be developed rapidly. Without the basis of an independent economy we can neither achieve independence, nor can we build a state or maintain our existence."

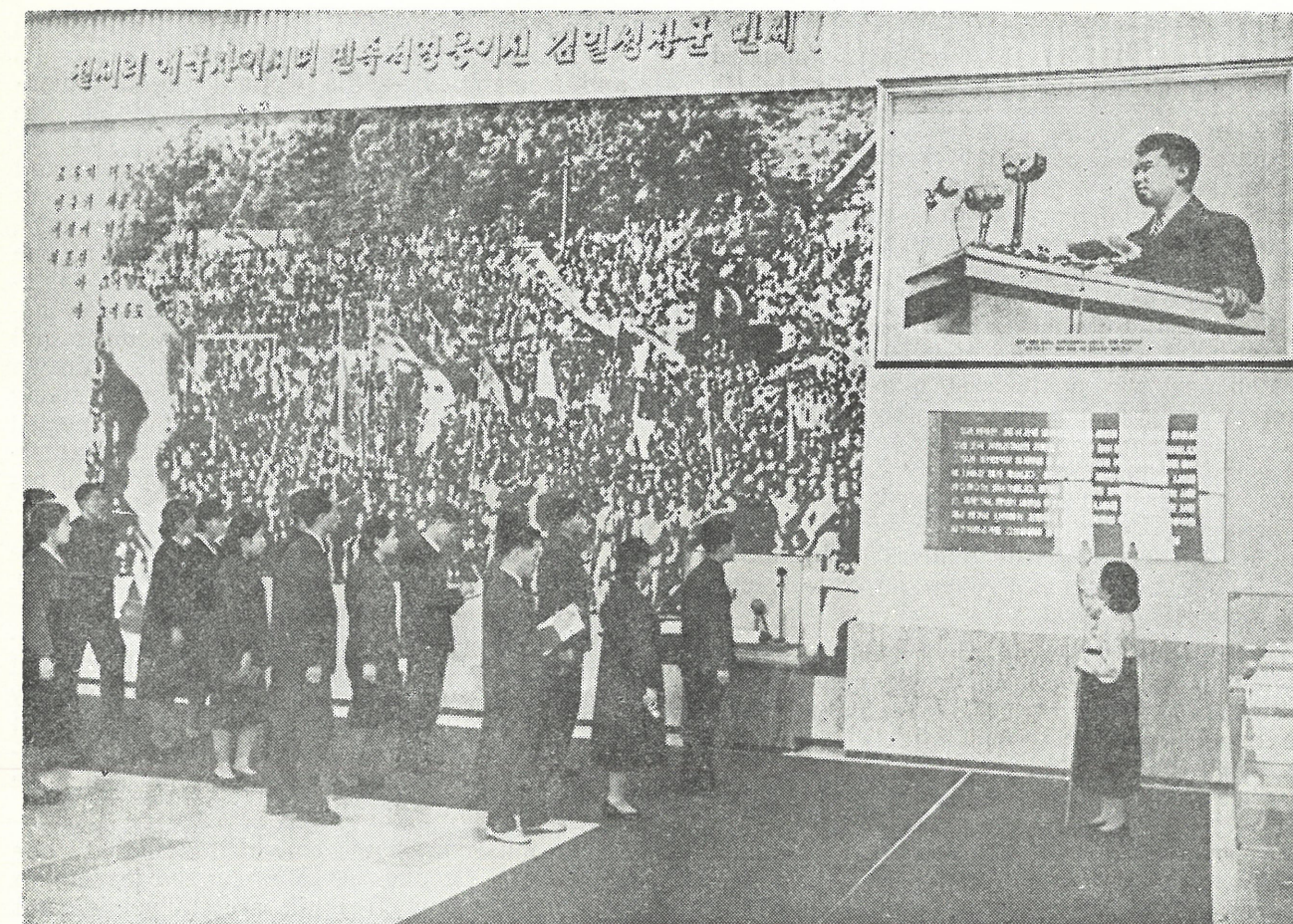
According to the line of building an independent national economy and the Party's economic policy in the early transition period, set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the one-year national economic plans (for 1947 and for 1948) and the two-year national economic plan (for 1949-1950) were drawn up for the first time in our country. Thanks to the wise guidance of the Leader and to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance displayed by the people, the plans were all carried out creditably.

Indeed, due to the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people could have their revolutionary Party, people's power and invincible People's Army for the first time in their history, and could wage a worthy struggle to create a new life under the people's democratic system, in the northern half of our country, and could have a firm guarantee to develop the Korean revolution positively by turning the northern half into a revolutionary base and strengthening it.

Halls from No. 38 to No. 49 are devoted to the display of materials showing that our people, under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, repulsed the armed aggression of U.S. imperialism and safeguarded the freedom and independence of the country and the gains of the revolution.

The Fatherland Liberation War of our people was a righteous national-liberation war to repel the U.S. imperialists' aggression and defend the freedom and independence of the homeland; it was a harsh class struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary forces at home in collusion with them; and it was a fierce anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle against the allied forces of the world reactionaries headed by U.S. imperialism.

In the grim period of the war the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, taking upon himself all the work of the Party, Government and army, and of the front and rear, organized and mobilized the entire Korean people to the struggle for the victory in the war. He set forth the outstanding strategic and tactical lines at each



The guide telling the visitors about the Pyongyang city mass rally held in welcome of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who returned home in triumph after the defeat of the Japanese imperialists

stage of the war, and splendidly carried them into practice.

The strategic line in the first stage of the war was to frustrate the enemy's armed invasion, swiftly go over to a counter-offensive, and annihilate the main forces of the enemy with a high degree of manoeuvrability and successive blows and liberate the people in the southern half before U.S. imperialism could mass big armed forces.

Under the leadership of Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean People's Army, which repulsed the enemy's surprise attack and went over to a counter-offensive, advanced southward like surging waves and liberated Seoul and Taejon. It freed over 90 per cent of the whole territory of the south and more than 92 per cent of its population in only one month and a half. The materials on many battles including those for liberating Seoul and Taejon and the exhibits including the car and field glasses the Leader used when he commanded operations on the front line in those

days, patently show the unbreakable might of his superb strategy and tactics and military art.

At the second stage of the war Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the positive strategic line aimed to weaken and defeat the enemy who had temporary superiority, and preserve and strengthen the forces of our army and reorganize them swiftly to deal decisive blows to the enemy, and carried it into practice, thereby bringing about a radical turn in the war situation. At the third stage of the war in which the People's Army went over to a counter-offensive again, he advanced a new line to drive out the enemies to the last man from the northern half and to weaken their strength through successive battles of attrition while making full preparations for the victory in the war, and implemented it brilliantly. Through the materials on the activities of the units operating on the second front behind the enemy line in accordance with the operation plan of the Leader in those days, visitors realize his superb and

flexible strategy and tactics.

From June 1951 on, the front was stabilized in the main, and the war entered the fourth stage.

Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward a strategic line of building strong defences and fighting active position defence battles, holding to the areas in our hands and incessantly annihilating the enemy and, at the same time, further increasing the fighting capacity of the People's Army and consolidating the rear to create conditions for the final victory in the war. He created new war methods such as tunnel warfare, building of positions relying on the tunnels and various forms of active position defence battle and assault relying on these positions, snipers' movement, intensive utilization of artillery fire in mountain areas, activity of mobile artillery, aircraft hunters' team movement and tank hunters' team movement, etc., and generalized them.

Through the materials and mementoes exhibited in hall No. 43 and a big panorama in hall No. 49, visitors vividly picture in their mind the mass heroism and indomitable revolutionary spirit displayed by officers and men of the People's Army loyal to the Leader in the Height 1,211 Defence Battle which was of great strategic significance at the time.

Even under the difficult conditions of the war Comrade Kim Il Sung called and guided the third, fourth and fifth plenary meetings of the Party Central Committee, strengthened the Party organizationally and ideologically, consolidated its unity and cohesion and increased its leadership role. Moreover, he took measures

to increase the combat capacity of the People's Army and consolidate the rear. Many materials and mementoes — his works "The organizational and ideological consolidation of the Party is the basis of our victory," "Let us strengthen the People's Army," "The tasks and role of the local organs of power at the present stage" and their manuscripts in those days, photos showing him delivering reports at the plenary meetings, cooking utensils and tablewares used for or by him while giving on-the-spot guidance to the People's Army units and the blueprint of socialist construction drawn up by him during the war, etc.— impressively show visitors the great thoughts of the respected and beloved Leader who led the severe Fatherland Liberation War to victory, sagacity of his leadership and his lofty virtues.

The just Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people ended in a great victory for them. It was a shining fruit of the great military thought, brilliant military art and wise leadership of the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander Comrade Kim Il Sung. The victory of the Korean people was a great event which smashed to atoms the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism and marked the beginning of its decline.

The museum shows convincingly that our people and People's Army under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung are invincible, and that a people who rise with arms in their hands for the freedom and independence of their country can defeat any enemy.

Sok Pung



FRONT COVER: Children of the Shinwon Kindergarten hearing the story about the revolutionary, patriotic family and childhood of the fatherly Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung before the miniature of Mangyongdae

Photo by Kim Hi Man

The Great Fatherly Leader Ushers in New Era of Technical Revolution

At the historic Fifth Congress of our Party Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, advanced a unique idea about the three major tasks of the technical revolution, thus opening a new era of the grand technical revolution, an era of automation, to deliver from heavy labour our people who are now free from exploitation and oppression.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"We have to launch a widespread technical renovation movement in industry and agriculture and all other branches of the national economy so that we will narrow down to a considerable extent the distinction between heavy and light labour, between agricultural and industrial work and free women from the heavy burden of household chores. These are precisely the three major tasks of the technical revolution which we should aim to fulfil in the next few years."

Having built a most advanced so-

cialist system and a prosperous socialist industrial state in this land under the wise guidance of the Leader, our people started to carry out the honourable task — the technical revolution — to free themselves from arduous labour once and for all.

To tell the truth, we had only a few machine tools before liberation.

But now the modern Huichon and Kusong machine-tool plants alone manufacture the latest and efficient machine tools, as many as 10,000 or above, each a year.

Before liberation, the mines in Korea were an abyss of medieval drudgery and death.

But the situation is different now. At the Anju Colliery, coal-cutting is getting as easy as weaving cloth with the help of such up-to-date devices as remote-controlling drum cutters and self-advancing oil-pressure supports.

Thanks to the extensive introduc-

tion of semi-automation and automation the workers of the Songjin Steel Plant are operating their electric furnaces without undermining their health like machine builders.

Before liberation our countryside remained most backward, where poverty and drudgery held sway.

But our rural economy today has turned into a socialist cooperative economy and the farmers till their land with machines and weed with chemicals. They will soon enjoy eight-hour workday like factory workers. This is a historic switch over.

Great changes have also taken place in our home life.

Our women derive enormous benefits from central heating facilities, daily necessary and foodstuff processing factories, modern public service establishments set up everywhere in our country. They lessen women's heavy burden of household and kitchen chores, so that they can

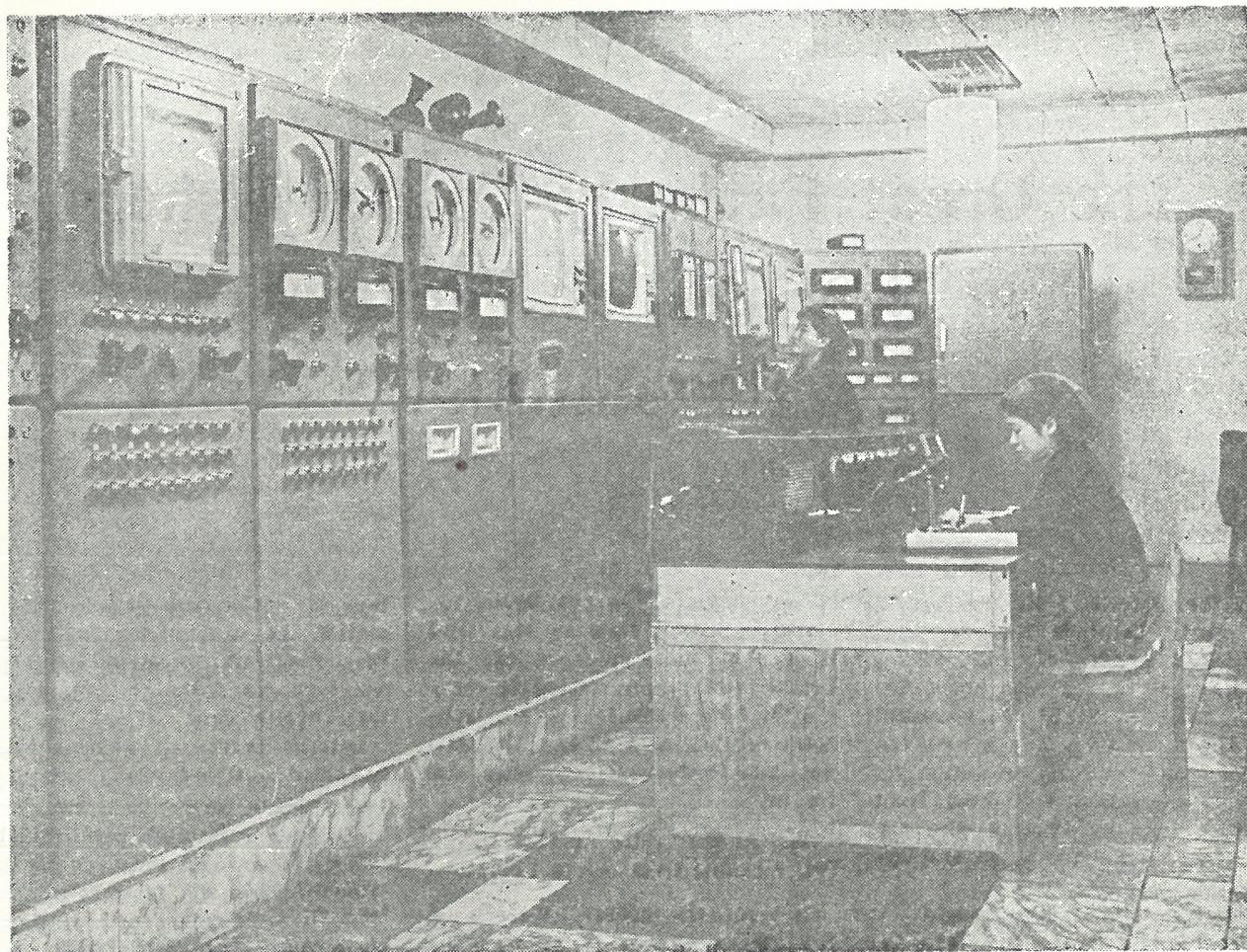
(Continued from page 12)

of two major revolutionary forces of our era, and gives full answer to the theoretical and practical problems for strengthening and developing the movement.

The classical work "On Some Experiences of the Democratic and Socialist Revolutions in Our Country" analyzes and sums up the great exploits performed and rich and peculiar experiences attained by our Party in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the socialist revolution under the sagacious direction of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Indeed, "Kim Il Sung, Selected Works," Vol. V, is an encyclopedic literature which incorporates into itself theories and strategies and tactics on revolution and construction and a historic document which has made a great contribution to enriching the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism and bringing it to a new, higher plane; it is a textbook of struggle and life which contains a truth reached by our Party and people in the arduous struggle and a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon solidly guaranteeing the victory in the struggle of our people for socialism and communism.

Chang Sok Hun



The remote temperature control room of the Sungri (Victory) Automobile Combine

work with might and main in different realms of public life for the sake of society and people.

Under the great banner of the three major tasks of the technical revolution Korea has become a land where heavy labour is giving way to automation and semi-automation, a land where machinery and chemicals are doing farming for the farmers in plain and mountainous areas, a land where women making up a half of the population are being liberated once and for all from the burden of household and kitchen chores.

This is the very reality of Korea today which has entered a new era of the technical revolution, an era of automation.

How then has it been possible for our Korea to make such a great leaping advance both in science and technology, Korea which had been fettered by mediaeval feudalism when the waves of modern civilization were sweeping the globe, Korea where everything was so severely ravaged by Japanese and then U.S. imperialism that it was considered hardly possible to rise again?

This is ascribable exclusively to the boundlessly warm fatherly love and wise leadership of our people's great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has liberated our people from all social and national oppression and exploitation and is now devoting himself to completely emancipating them from hard, backbreak-

ing labour.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "The technical revolution is an important revolution to emancipate our people, who have already been freed from oppression and exploitation, from hard and toilsome work, so that they can create more wealth with less effort, and to make the people's life richer and more cultured. For us Communists, who have taken power and are building a new society, this is a great undertaking, a lofty revolutionary task which absolutely has to be carried through to completion."

The fatherly Leader was the first to create the great classic idea that the technical revolution is not a mere technical and business affair,

but a great, noble revolutionary task of the Communists; it is their last sacred revolutionary task for human liberation—a task to completely emancipate working people, who have been freed from oppression and exploitation, even from the fetters of all heavy labour.

This idea meets the requirement of his great *Juche* idea that man is most precious in the world and that everything should be made to serve people, always attaching primary importance to them.

This idea mirrors the noble communist virtue and immensely great and warm fatherly love for man of the great Leader who loves people boundlessly and spares nothing for the sake of their freedom and happiness.

The history of the technical revolution in our country is just a history of this great love of the fatherly Leader and of his sagacious leadership.

Even now our people recall with deep emotion the unforgettable day when the fatherly Leader visited the workers of Kangson, not dropping in at his longed-for native village Mangyongdae within call, the native village which he had missed for 20 years. It was in October 1945, when the whole country was bubbling over with the excitement and joy of liberation.

That day he met a worker there and, clasping his gnarled and bruised hands, stroked them for a long while. He seemed to trace back our nation's bitter history, the history of our oppressed and humiliated people. He consoled the worker, saying time and again that he underwent much hardships under the tyranny of the Japanese imperialists.

The Leader's historic meeting with the workers of Kangson marked the beginning of a struggle to build a new state and, at the same time, of a grand struggle to free our people from tough labour, a struggle which he had planned during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Indeed, in the days of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great Leader, giving deep thought to the bitter sorrows of our people as a stateless people

and their painful backbreaking toil, reflected, to begin with, their earnest desire for national and class emancipation in the great Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, and conceived a grand plan for freeing all people from the shackles of backbreaking toil and making them lead a happy life in the liberated homeland in the days to come.

No sooner had he returned home in triumph after licking the Japanese imperialists than he began to organize and lead in person a vigorous struggle to deliver our people from heavy labour even in the difficult, complex situation where the enemies of all hues within and without were running amuck.

In the spring of 1947, the fatherly Leader visited a silk mill in the capital.

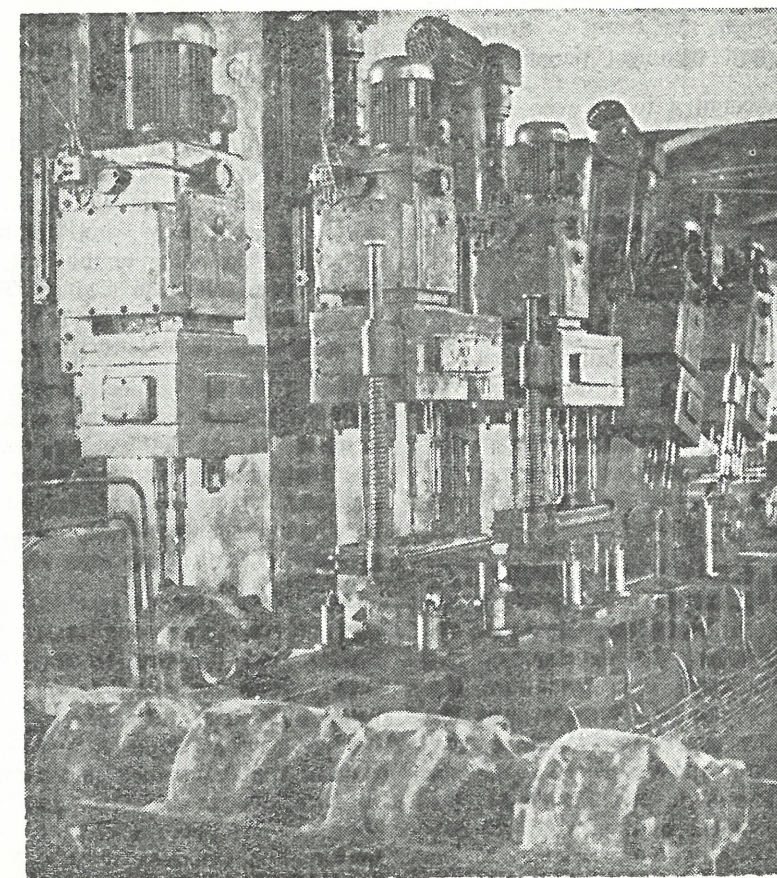
After looking round the work

place and mess hall of the workers there, he earnestly instructed the leading functionaries of the mill not to be indifferent to the health and working conditions of the workers who now became masters of the country.

That day the Leader showed deep care for every aspect of the workers' life, now feeling their sweat-soaked overalls and now examining their drinking-water cask. Saying that the women workers might injure health, when they worked sitting all day long, he repeatedly instructed to introduce new handy, efficient machines.

This instruction of the Leader, who worried so much about the evil effect of the old machinery, the legacy of the Japanese imperialist rule, on our workers' health, reflects the character and orientation of the technical revolution in our society

Gearbox processing automatic line formed by the workers of the August 28 Factory according to the three major tasks of the technical revolution



where man is most valued.

From the first days of building a new country after liberation the fatherly Leader illumined the bright road for the construction of an independent national economy and the development of technology in order to make our people, who had lived in poverty and drudgery in the past because of their backward economy, lead a happy life at an early date.

As early as August 1946 our fatherly Leader, addressing the Pyongyang mass rally in support of the Law on Nationalization of Major Industries, advanced the task of putting our industry on the footing of advanced science and technology. At the Second Session of the Supreme People's Assembly in February 1949 he set forth the line of giving priority to the building and developing of an engineering industry for technological progress.

The peaceful construction was temporarily interrupted owing to the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Even in the days of the Fatherland Liberation War he, looking far ahead into the future, personally selected the sites of machine-tool factories and recalled a number of young students from the front to bring up competent technical personnel.

Our country took over a backward economy and had it severely destroyed by the war at that. Our people launched the technical revolution in real earnest in the period of the Five-Year Plan (1957-1961).

This was possible thanks to the wise guidance of the Leader who had laid the foundation of an independent national economy from the first days of liberation, especially, the solid foundation of a machine-building industry which plays a decisive role in the technical revolution.

The basic line of economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture, the original line of transforming the economy along socialist lines prior to technical reconstruction, the line of energetically pushing ahead with the technical and cultural revolutions while giving precedence to the

ideological revolution, the line of developing science and technology by our own efforts in conformity to the specific realities of our country, the policy of thoroughly implementing the mass line in effecting the technical revolution, the scientific definition of contents in each stage of the technical revolution, the line of developing the machine-building industry, the core of heavy industry, the initiation of the machine-tool-begets-machine-tool-movement which converted the whole land into a machine-tool production base, the organization of the mass innovation movement which shattered all manifestations of conservatism and mystification of technology...

It is impossible to enumerate here all the unique lines and policies the fatherly Leader laid down to free our people from hard and heavy labour as soon as possible, and the sagacious guidance he gave for their implementation.

The start of the production of tractor and lorry in our country was really an epochal event to liberate our people from arduous work.

In those days our technological and economic conditions were not enough to manufacture tractors and lorries; we had neither blueprints nor experience and specialized factories.

Worse still, the flunkeyists, dogmatists, and those who were captured by conservatism and mystification of technology and did not understand the policy of the Party—these people fell back, saying: "The time is not ripe for it," or "It would be economical to import them."

The fatherly Leader, however, went to Kiyang and Dokchon and earnestly taught the workers there that they should manufacture tractors and lorries without fail, saying that they were fully capable of doing so with their own efforts.

True to the Leader's teaching, our working class succeeded at last in turning out the first tractor and lorry, overcoming manifold difficulties and obstacles in their way.

What a great fruit it was! The fruit of the unbounded love shown for our people by the fatherly Leader who never sacrifices the fundamental interests of the Ko-

rean revolution but valiantly pushes aside all difficulties and obstacles for the good of our people; the brilliant fruit of the sagacious leadership of the Leader who pushed forward the revolution and construction, always putting faith in the strength of the people and relying on them.

Our fatherly Leader is indeed a man of high communist virtue who holds our people the dearest of all and strives to completely free all of them from heavy labour.

It happened in August 1962 when the Leader visited the Hwanghae Iron Works to give on-the-spot guidance.

He walked into the steel workshop. The smelters were very happy to see him calling at their work place in person. But they felt uneasy when they saw the Leader getting so close to their open-hearth furnace shooting out the thick flames.

Soon they were deeply moved. The Leader was now standing just before the mouth of the furnace to see if the heat of fire would affect the health of the workers. There he closely studied the place and even asked how much heat came up to an operator of the overhead travelling crane on the other side. Only then did he leave the place. Later, he showed great care for improving the working conditions of the smelters.

All labour detrimental to health including heavy and heat-affected labour began to disappear gradually in our country thanks to the great love and care shown by the Leader who always finds himself in the midst of the people, shares sweets and bitters with them and spares nothing to relieve their pains and gratify their wishes.

Our technological reconstruction which was motivated by such a great affection and communist care for men was successfully carried out, despite the evil aftermath of the severe war, in a very short time, that is, in both periods of the Five-Year Plan when our country launched the technical revolution in real earnest and the Seven-Year Plan when it entered the stage of an all-round technological reconstruction.

Our people thus built a powerful, wealthy socialist industrial state in a matter of 14 years.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who set forth at the Fifth Congress of our Party the original three major tasks of the technical revolution for furthering the technical revolution onto a new, higher plane on the basis of the great results attained in socialist industrialization, personally visited Huichon in February 1971, by the snow-covered road. He kindled there the torchlight of fresh technological renovation and saw to it that its flames spread all over the country.

The Red machine builders at Huichon, holding high the torchlight, automated many production processes, and boosted their machine-tool

output 4 times at a bound, bringing the annual production level to more than 10,000 in one year.

Following the example of the workers in Huichon, the machine makers in Kusong, Mangyongdae, Hamhung and other places made big strides and innovations in production.

The flames of great technological renovation are now flaring up even more fiercely all over the land, ushering in a new bright era of automation.

Production is being semi-automated or automated even at small local factories with scores of workers or so, not to speak of large ones.

The distinctions between heavy and light labour and those between agricultural and industrial labour

are being gradually narrowed in our country.

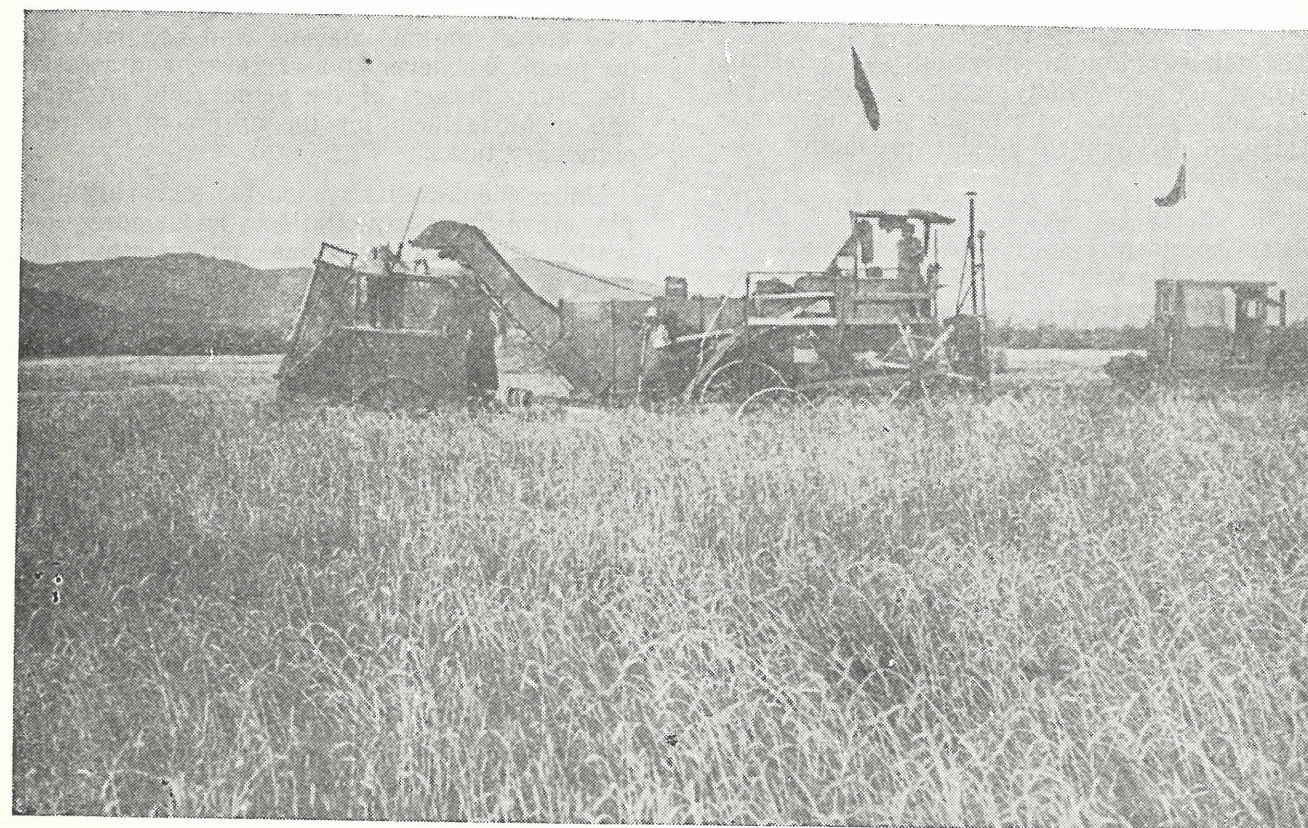
Such is our life today, and it will be much better tomorrow when the three major tasks of the technical revolution are accomplished.

An era of automation—a new bright era of technical revolution—has dawned on our prosperous socialist industrial state which forges ahead, holding high the banner of the great *Juche* idea.

Singing of the great love of the Leader who has opened up a new hopeful, resplendent era when one can command the view of the communist society on the horizon, our people are now marching ahead more vigorously and confidently along the road of revolution indicated by him.

Tong Hae Son

The comprehensive mechanization of agriculture is progressing successfully with the support of the powerful heavy industry. Photo shows harvesting by machines on the Paekdu Plateau



Great Thought and Method of Mass Guidance

The question of mass guidance is a cardinal issue in the activities of a Marxist-Leninist Party, on which successes in revolution and construction depend.

The problem of the principle and methods in educating the masses and organizing and mobilizing them for the carrying out of the revolutionary tasks is of very great importance especially in the period of socialist and communist construction after the establishment of the socialist system.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method to give us a revolutionary, scientific idea and method of guidance in the Party, state and economic work under socialism.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method are a concretization and development of the revolutionary mass line laid down by the Leader in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in correspondence with the new reality of socialist construction.

The new situation in our country—the establishment of a socialist system, a rise in the revolutionary enthusiasm of the working people and rapid development of our productive forces—called for a radical improvement in the guidance of the Party, state and economic work.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method fully reflect this urgent demand of the revolutionary development; they are an outstanding idea and method of mass guidance, which show a basic stand and attitude, principle and method in the guidance of the masses under socialism.

The Chongsan-ri spirit is an idea of mass guidance; it is an idea of bearing full responsibility for the life of the popular masses, serving them faithfully and giving full scope to their inexhaustible creative energy to solve everything. It is a further development in depth of the thought of the revolutionary mass line.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method are integrated. The Chongsan-ri spirit is the ideological basis of the Chongsan-ri method; the Chongsan-ri method is the most scientific and revolutionary communist method of mass guidance which excellently embodies the Chongsan-ri spirit.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The essence of the Chongsan-ri method is that the higher body helps the lower, and the superior assists those under him and always goes down to the work places in order to have a good grasp of actual conditions and find correct solutions to problems, gives priority to political work, work with people in all undertakings and enlists the conscious enthusiasm and initiative of the masses so as to ensure the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 312.)

One of the essential requirements of the Chongsan-ri method is to give priority to political work, work with people, in all undertakings.

To give priority to political work is a revolutionary work method which stems from the intrinsic nature of the Communists and is the most powerful work method which fully accords with the nature of the socialist system.

The Communists are the vanguard fighters who strive for the interests and happiness of the people whenever and wherever, and awaken the broad masses of the people and organize and mobilize them for the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks.

Under the socialist system the labouring people, freed from exploitation and oppression, work, displaying conscious enthusiasm and creative activity, for their country and people, for their own happiness.

The revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activity of the working masses depend on the degree of their class consciousness and the degree of their understanding of the politico-economic significance of the revolutionary tasks posed and the ways for their implementation.

Therefore, only by giving priority to political work, work with people, in all activities is it possible to give full play to the superiority of the socialist system and constantly raise the revolutionary zeal and creative activity of the masses, and thus accelerate forcefully the revolution and construction.

The Chongsan-ri method is a work method of bringing all the people into action in such a way that one person moves ten to action, ten persons a hundred and a hundred persons a

thousand, in conducting political work, work with people.

The Chongsan-ri method is an only correct revolutionary work method of mass guidance, a method of properly combining political work with economic-technical affairs while steadfastly giving precedence to the former in all activities and of elevating constantly the political consciousness of the working people in combination with material incentive.

An essential requirement of the Chongsan-ri method is that the upper units help the lower units.

In socialist society the Party, state and economic bodies organize and lead the masses in their revolutionary practice and productive activities, and their functionaries are the servants of the people. Therefore, guidance in socialist construction can be ensured successfully only when the officials of the upper units go down to the lower units to help them and strengthen the role as the servant of the masses of the people.

The method of the upper units assisting the lower is a work method which fully accords with the socialist nature of social relations.

Under socialism the relations between the upper and lower units, between the superiors and subordinates are truly revolutionary, comradely relations of unity and close cooperation. Because the relations are based on the community of their social and economic positions and of their aims and interests. The method of the upper units helping the lower units is an only correct method of mass guidance under socialism.

That work method is a method which embodies the communist principle of superiors and subordinates carrying out successfully the revolutionary tasks posed, closely united and helping and leading each other forward; it is an excellent work method which links guidance with the masses and enables the functionaries to raise their guidance level up to the fast-developing reality.

Another essential requirement of the Chongsan-ri method is to go out to the work place to have a grasp of actual situation and work out correct solutions to problems, and thus guarantee the scientific accuracy and concreteness of guidance.

In order to give scientific and concrete guidance without falling into subjectivism and bureaucracy, it is required to go into the midst of the masses of the producers to consult with and learn from them since they know the actual situation and the solution to the knotty problems better than anyone else.

The Chongsan-ri method enables the functionaries to give a thoroughly scientific and concrete guidance by going deep into the midst of the masses at all times, consulting with them,

hearing their opinions, having a deep understanding of the actual situation and finding a right solution to problems.

One of the essential requirements of the Chongsan-ri method is to combine general with individual guidance in the course of creating an example at one place and popularizing it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The genuine method of Party leadership is to correctly combine general with individual guidance, and thus put the Party's policies in line with the actual life and struggle of the masses of the people, provide them with conditions for displaying creative initiative, and then generalize once more the experience gained by the masses in their struggle." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. I, p. 550.)

To combine general with individual guidance is a scientific principle of leadership that makes the masses understand the aim of a given work and take concrete measures to attain it and that renders it possible to know the Party's political aim and general principle and take concrete measures corresponding to the actual conditions, and thus carry out the revolutionary tasks with success.

General and individual guidance are the inseparable two aspects of mass guidance.

Without general guidance, work would become aimless and go astray and it would be impossible for the Party to give unified guidance in work. On the contrary, without individual guidance, work ends in a general call and it would be impossible to take concrete, practical measures suited to the specific conditions and carry out the Party policies in all fields.

To create an example at one unit and popularize it is the most ideal form of combining general with individual guidance.

Only by creating an example at one model unit is it possible to obtain the concrete experience of guidance, and, through its systematic generalization, carry out the whole work successfully.

Another aspect of the essential requirements of the Chongsan-ri method is to decide the order of priority in work, find the main link and concentrate efforts on it and undo all other links one by one.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"It is an unshakable struggle method for the Marxist-Leninists correctly to calculate the balance of forces, find the main link and concentrate attack on it, both in the class struggle and the struggle with nature. The Communists must base themselves on that method in mapping out strategy and tactics." ("On the Problem of Socialist Economic Management," Korean ed., Vol. I, pp. 228-29.)

As taught by him, it is a consistent struggle method for the Communists to find the

main link, concentrate efforts on it and undo all other links one by one.

All the revolutionary and constructive activities are closely connected with each other and have their order of priority, some important and others secondary.

In doing any work, only by finding the main link which should be first undone and by concentrating efforts on it is it possible to undo all other links without difficulty, and thus carry out the whole work splendidly.

This requirement of the Chongsan-ri method is the most revolutionary and positive work method which makes it possible to overcome the old work method of dispersing work without finishing it, carry out to the end the work, once started, and undo all other links one by one by concentrating efforts on the main link.

The Chongsan-ri method is a powerful method of education for raising the ideological and political level and professional qualifications of the functionaries and revolutionizing the masses.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"This is not only a powerful method of work for carrying out immediate revolutionary tasks both successfully and substantially, but a powerful method of education for raising the ideological and political level and practical capacity of the functionaries and for revolutionizing the masses." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 312.)

In the course of meeting the essential requirements of the Chongsan-ri method the functionaries have a better understanding of the essence of the Leader's teachings and the Party's policies, their embodiment, as well as their correctness and concrete ways for their implementation, and learn a high degree of political enthusiasm, revolutionary spirit and inexhaustible wisdom and rich experience from the masses of the producers, thus elevating their political and ideological level and improving their professional qualifications.

The Chongsan-ri method is a work method that attaches prime importance to arming the masses thoroughly with the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the monolithic idea of our Party, and the Party's policies, its embodiment, and revolutionizing them, by giving priority to political work in organizing and mobilizing them for carrying out the revolution-

ary tasks.

The Chongsan-ri method created by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung is the most scientific and revolutionary work method that reflects correctly both essential demand of the Marxist-Leninist Party itself and the requirement of the law of socialist and communist construction.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method display a great vitality in all fields of the revolution and construction in our country.

Through the struggle for carrying into effect the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, the old bureaucratic method and style of work have been done away with in the main, the revolutionary method and style of work have been established among all the functionaries, a radical change has taken place in the work of the Party, state and economic bodies, our Party's role of leadership over the revolution and construction has further increased, and our revolutionary forces have grown stronger politically and ideologically.

Thanks to the introduction of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method a greater upsurge in socialist construction has taken place and the Chollima movement developed in depth, and the work of educating and remoulding the working people has become the work of the masses themselves and the process of revolutionizing and working-classing the whole society has been greatly promoted.

Thus, a great change has taken place in all domains of political, economic, cultural and ideological life.

The practical experience in our revolution and construction proves that the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method are a powerful weapon of struggle for transforming nature, society and people, and an unfading banner to bring the strength and wisdom of the broad masses of the people into full play.

Our people will further hasten the historic cause of the country's reunification and the nation-wide victory of our revolution by carrying into effect more thoroughly the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, the powerful weapon of mass guidance, created by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and giving fuller scope to their vitality.

Kim Bok Rok

Upholding the Lofty Will of the Leader Who Is Always Not Forgetful of South Korea

(1)

Paek Nam Un

Twenty-five years have already passed since I worked under the personal guidance of President Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and benevolent father of our people. In those years, in hard years as well as in victorious years, I have received from him concrete instructions on my every work, big or small, and have always enjoyed his favour. But I hardly describe fully his greatness which is immeasurable as that of the sun.

Of course, it is impossible to tell his greatness and lofty virtues as they are. But I shall be very happy if I am of service to people in understanding them by introducing here fragmentary facts on them.

LOOKING UP TO THE SUN

It was the early spring of 1948 that I met President Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, for the first time in my life. At that time, the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had occupied the southern half of our country, were running amuck to concoct there a separate "government" headed by their old puppet.

Those days were a historic period when President Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, was preparing for a joint conference of representatives of political parties and social organizations in north and south Korea, wisely leading the entire Korean people to tide over the national crisis by their own efforts.

To arrange that conference the respected and beloved Leader had a consultative meeting with the representatives of many south Korean political organizations. To attend the meeting we went into the room where he was, at about 10

a.m. one day in April that year.

The fatherly Leader greeted each of us with a hearty handshake.

A broad smile on his face told us of his large-heartedness and his eyes beaming with intellect were penetrating.

The great Leader of revolution President Kim Il Sung carried a firm conviction to my mind that when the destiny of the country and the nation was entrusted to him everything would go right.

At the meeting the respected and beloved Leader analyzed the political situation of the northern half of the Republic, the base of the revolution, and exposed the U.S. imperialists' aggressive manoeuvres and their plot to cook up a separate "government" in south Korea and referred to the struggle of the Korean people for establishing a unified democratic government and its direction, listing concrete examples.

His speech lit up brightly as sunshine the way ahead of me who had been groping in the dark. Now everything, which had been obscure and dubious, became clear and certain and I felt new strength well up in my body.

The north-south joint conference was opened at last.

In order to cope with the serious national crisis the representatives of 56 political parties and social organizations in north and south Korea attended the conference, which attracted the attention of the whole nation desirous of the country's reunification and the interest of the world peoples fighting for peace and national independence.

The speech, energetic and thoroughly logical,

of the respected and beloved Leader President Kim Il Sung when he was delivering a report at the conference gave me boundless pride and confidence.

He stressed that to boycott and foil the anti-popular, traitorous elections being plotted in south Korea at the time was the greatest political task facing our nation, and called upon all people concerned over the destiny of the country and the nation, irrespective of party affiliation, religious beliefs and political views, to unite to wage an all-out struggle.

He taught:

"At this grave juncture when our fatherland is in danger of being split into two, we must know that we will be committing an indelible crime against our nation and posterity unless we unitedly fight or unless we take some drastic measures to crush U.S. imperialist aggression and save the country."

"We must make all-out efforts to develop nation-wide struggles to construct a united sovereign and independent state, and to set up a unified government on democratic principles."

Listening to his words I felt as if I heard, for the first time in my life, the chime of relief deeply touching the heart-strings of the nation.

It was not only me that was greatly struck by the lofty patriotic spirit, noble character, high virtues of the great benign Leader President Kim Il Sung.

Even Kim Gu and Kim Gyu Sik, die-hard chauvinistic nationalists, changed radically in their attitude from the moment they met the fatherly Leader.

During the session Kim Gyu Sik expressed his admiration for the great Leader time and again. He spoke highly of the achievements made in the construction work in the northern half of the Republic under the Leader's guidance, saying: "The north is like a new, prospering family, the south, like a ruining one."

During the speech of the respected and beloved Leader, Kim Gu also uttered exclamations now and then and nodded constantly.

Kim Gu said to the fatherly Leader:

"From now on I will follow you General. I have no political ambition and am old at that. No ambition at all. Here I have found the real master of Korea."

"...If I do not go back, someone may misunderstand I have been detained here. So I will return. But I will do my utmost there for the reunification of the country following you General. If things go worse in spite of my efforts, I will come here again. Then, General, please give me an orchard."

During his stay in Pyongyang, he visited the house in Mangyongdae where the great Leader was born. He had imagined that the house must be an imposing mansion till he arrived at Mangyongdae. So he was amazed to find it to be a straw-thatched cottage with low-hanging eaves the like of which was seen everywhere in the Korean countryside. And he was surprised for the second time to see Mr. Kim Bo Hyon, grandfather of the great Leader of revolution President Kim Il Sung, making a fence in the courtyard.

He asked the grandfather how he, whose grandson was the Leader of the nation, could be doing such a rough work.

Mr. Kim Bo Hyon said:

"My grandson is the national Leader, yes. But I myself am a farmer. As the ancient people said that farming is the mainstay of the country, I should do it well so that my grandson may attend to politics well."

At this, Kim Gu was astonished ever again. He, later in life, repeatedly said:

"His is an ordinary peasant family. It is not accidental, therefore, that he should have sympathy with the people."

"Korea can be happy only when it is led by General Kim Il Sung.... This is the very path our nation should follow."

Since even the bigoted Kim Gu and Kim Gyu Sik were converted, it is easy to imagine how strongly representatives of the democratic camp and politicians of middle-of-the-road groups were impressed by the Leader and what a high national pride they had in having such a leader.

It is quite natural that people who had the slightest conscience of loving the fatherland and people, except quislings and traitors reared by the aggressors, should be deeply impressed by the wise and correct line and policy of the great Leader.

All the representatives of north and south Korea who attended the conference unanimously

supported the line of establishing a unified, independent, democratic central government set forth by the fatherly Leader, and the entire Korean people came out as one to wage a tenacious struggle for the realization of the only correct line.

GREAT PATERNAL LOVE

It was a few days before the historic First Session of the Supreme People's Assembly opened in Pyongyang in September, 1948.

I was called by the respected and beloved Leader President Kim Il Sung to his office room.

He warmly received me, putting aside the manuscripts he was writing.

He said that in order to build a new state and society a popular educational policy should be followed so as to make all the younger generation and people learn as much as they please and instructed me to work as the minister of education, a weighty office which was more than I deserved.

I said I was not equal to the heavy task, but he encouraged me, warmly grasping my hand.

So I took the important post as the minister of education with the proclamation of our glorious Republic.

At the time the ministry of education had to tackle very huge and complicated tasks.

We had to newly build or expand a number of schools from primary schools to colleges, reform the educational system, train an army of teachers and compile and publish many new textbooks.

The fatherly Leader paid deep attention to and gave concrete guidance in everything—selecting the sites of schools, drawing programme of instruction, and carrying out the important policy for educating the rising generation and securing athletic equipment and goods.

The war was at its height and the great Leader President Kim Il Sung was in the Supreme Headquarters. One day I was called by him to the headquarters at midnight. On the way I wondered: Has any radical change taken place at the front? or is there any urgent problem to be discussed at the Cabinet meeting?

Anyhow, an important event!

To my great surprise, he told me:

"The autumn wind is quite chilly. So I called you Comrade Minister of Education to know whether winter clothes have been prepared for all our children or not and how many class rooms have been arranged.... No matter how frenzied the Yankees may grow, we should enable our children to study on, not losing heart but in high spirits."

I stood a while without a word, moved by the paternal affection of the benign Leader who, though occupied with his guidance in all the work, big and small, of the front and the rear shouldering the destiny of the country and the nation, gave primary thought to the clothes of children when the chilly autumn wind blew.

In the trying days of temporary retreat, in Chagang Province I received a teaching from the respected and beloved Leader President Kim Il Sung:

"In order not to suspend schooling in the wartime we must disperse children and give them education. We should continue to give education to the students in semi-underground houses, underground chambers and air-raid shelters to train them as competent national cadres. This is a very honourable task; it is no less important than the battle.... Bearing in our mind that we are a fighting people, we should ensure educational work in any adversity."

Saying that the huge rehabilitation and construction after the triumphant war would need a large number of technical personnel, he instructed to recall students from the front so as to let them resume their study. And he told me to set up institutions for the research of advanced sciences and techniques and send abroad many students for study.

The fatherly Leader showed special concern for the youth and children and students from south Korea.

He saw that the bereaved children of south Korean revolutionaries were sent to the Mangyongdae Revolution School and many other revolution schools to train them under good care and enabled a large number of youth, who had joined the People's Army or had participated in the underground revolutionary struggle in south Korea, to improve their knowledge through short and other training courses and

study at specialized schools and colleges.

The brutal U.S. imperialists orphaned many of our children during the war. In general orphans are sorrowful and wretched. And they may be killed miserably in the war time.

But the war orphans in the northern half of the Republic grew up healthily and most happily in the world, not feeling cold, hungry, sad and lonely. Though they lost their houses they grew up happily, studying at the primary institutions and bereaved children's schools. Though they lost their parents they played the baby to the fatherly Leader and dreamed a fine dream in his warm bosom.

After the ceasefire the fatherly Leader saw that the Songdo Political Economy College was set up in Kaesong for the young people from south Korea.

Thus, a number of the youths from the south came to study at the college. The respected and beloved Leader paid deep attention to the college and visited there whenever he had opportunity.

One day he said to the rector of the college:

"You must take good care of these students. The students born in the northern half may go home or, if not, they may get letters from their parents during the vacation. But the students from the south cannot, can they? So we must take better care of them."

He went into the dining hall and took the same meal as students had; he sent them fresh fish and, on national holidays, even rice for cake and fruits.

Since their parents could not attend it, he came a long way from Pyongyang to present himself at the graduation ceremony in place of their parents.

He implanted in the minds of students ardent passion for the reunification and patriotism.

Once he had a chat with a girl student whose mother remained in Seoul. Soon his face clouded with sorrow. He looked toward the south for a while in silence and taught her kindly not to forget the southern half even a moment.

When he saw middle school girls in fine jersey play eurhythmics, he told them that south Korean children of their age were carrying cans

instead of satchels and taught them to hate the Yankees who were trampling down the south Korean children.

The fatherly Leader is always not forgetful of the south and the fellow-countrymen there.

At a shipyard he said that more technicians and skilled workers should be trained to develop south Korean fishing industry when the country is reunified. When a vinylon factory was to be built, he instructed to take into account even the compatriots in south Korea in drawing its blueprint.

While I was in Presidency of the Academy of Sciences to which I was transferred from the Minister of Education, I was deeply touched time and again by the lofty virtue of the fatherly Leader who is deeply concerned for the people in the southern half, not forgetting them even a moment.

It happened in mid-September, 1960.

He called staff members of the Academy of Sciences to his office, and pointed out the orientation of solving many questions confronting our academy. After studying a Korean map a while in silence, he said: **"Our scientists should make a deeper study of the south Korean economy."**

He painfully referred to the socio-economic situation of south Korea and its people's living conditions which had been extremely worsened owing to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule. He said that we should not be indifferent to the suffering south Korean people but take positive measures to deliver them, out of warm compatriotic love.

Pointing out several spots on the map, he instructed us deeply to study where power stations and irrigation works should be constructed in south Korea. He also taught us to study profoundly how to readjust arable land, how to develop waste land, how to afforest bare mountains, how to exploit coal and ore mines, how to reclaim the tideland on the west coast and how to distribute industries in south Korea.

Such moving stories are too many to tell.

(To be Continued)

Signal Progress in Kangdong County's Agricultural Production

Kangdong county in South Pyongan Province is a county between plain and mountain areas. It did good farming, true to the teaching of the Leader on developing agriculture in the mid-areas, and reaped a bumper harvest last year.

This county's grain output increased 14 per cent last year, compared with 1971.

Sunchang and Sokchu *ri* engaged mainly in dry-field farming boosted per-*chongbo* maize yield by over one ton, as compared with the previous year. Per-*chongbo* harvest of maize stood at six to seven tons in the fields of Taesang-gol, Munhung *ri*, which was graced by the Leader's visit, and at seven tons in dry fields of the second and third workteams in Ryonghung *ri*.

Fresh results were registered also in the production of cocoon, fruits, meat, eggs, vegetables and so on.

Last year weather was rather bad; it was cold in spring and there were heavy rains and winds in ripening season. Nevertheless, this county achieved great successes as seen above. It owed them to the wise guidance and boundless solicitude of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is steadfastly leading our people along the path to victory and glory.

Busy with state affairs as he was, in recent years the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave in succession his on-the-spot guidance in the work of Nyongbyon county, one of in-between areas, every year and set an example in mid-area farming.

Last year the fatherly Leader gave a programmatic teaching on generalizing the example all over the country and bringing about fresh leaps in mid-area farming. He sent Kangdong county 100 tractors, a number of trucks and tractor-drawn farm machines and a large amount of chemical fertilizers.

Greatly encouraged by the Leader's

profound care and love, the agricultural working people in this county, as taught by him, found an important reserve for the growth of grain output in scientific and technical farming—active mechanization for ensuring farming operations timely and qualitatively and application of fertilizers suited to the soil. And they came all out to do so.

Tractor drivers and co-op farmers readjusted farm lands for tractor operations, and obtained over 1,000 *chongbo* of new arable land on a county-wide scale including 64 *chongbo* in Munhung *ri* and 120 *chongbo* in Hwangang *ri*, destroying ridges of fields and enlarging fields, and developing waste land on the hillside and the riverside.

They also strove to secure manure. They applied more than 20 tons of good manure to each *chongbo* of fields including the newly-obtained land. The County Co-operative Farm Management Committee mobilized a large number of tractors and carried out large quantities of manure into fields more than 10 days earlier than in the previous years, so that the county could make effective use of labour and tractors and other machines for sowing and other farming operations.

They took good care of crops.

They had a long spell of dry weather, but did sowing and transplanting in good time and fields were well watered by properly using sprinkler and other irrigation works.

Tractor drivers played a big role in farming preparation and seeding, and strove to mechanize farming operations, staying at workteams. They, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, heightened considerably the proportion of the farming work done by machine. They mechanized some 50 per cent of weeding and 100 per cent of spraying of herbicides and other agricultural chemicals. As a result, many farming operations were completed ahead of schedule and more than 100,000 man-days of labour

saved.

The county harvested 3 to 4 tons of maize per *chongbo* of hillside plots and gathered in one more ton of wheat and barley, early ripening crops, per *chongbo* of fields than in 1971.

This experience gained in last year's farming is of great service to the agricultural working people of the county in doing good farming this year according to the teaching on the introduction of mechanization in mid-area agriculture as given again by the respected and beloved Leader in his speech at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly and in the New Year Address of this year.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The experience of last year clearly proves that the Party's policy of rapidly developing agriculture in the in-between areas is entirely correct. This year we must supply them with more tractors, trucks and other modern farm machines, and more chemical fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals, so as to effect an innovation in farming in these areas."

In order to implement the teaching of the Leader without fail, the agricultural working people in the county made full preparations for this year's farming. Farms secured sufficient quantities of manure and applied it to fields including hillside plots 10 to 15 days earlier than in the previous years. They paid special attention to cold-bed rice seedlings.

They will make more effective use of farm machines sent by the fatherly Leader and introduce comprehensive mechanization and conduct well all farming operations—sowing, transplanting, weeding and harvesting—in the way the Mangyongdae people do work, so as to increase the output of each *chongbo* of paddy and non-paddy fields by more than one ton as against last year and answer the great expectations of the fatherly Leader and repay his profound solicitude.

Working People All Enjoy Political Rights, Freedoms

Political rights and freedoms are inviolable human rights.

But, not in every country and under every social system, such sacred rights are granted to people. They are practically guaranteed only in socialist society where there are no exploiting classes and the people are true masters of the country.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung has established an advanced, firm socialist system in our country. Today our people enjoy genuine political rights and freedoms to their heart's content and lead a free and happy life under the excellent social system.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Unlike capitalist society where the people have neither political rights nor freedom, the socialist system actually provides genuine democratic rights and freedom to the masses of the people in all spheres of politics, economy and culture. In our society, everyone participates freely in the political life of the country, exercises his sovereign rights for the revolutionary cause, chooses his occupation and profession according to ability and propensity, and works, studies and lives happily." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 161.)

Whether or not the masses of the people enjoy genuine political rights and freedoms depends on the character of political power. In socialist society where the workers and peasants are the masters of power, the people are provided with all rights and freedoms; in class society where power is in the hands of the small minority of landlords and capitalists, people are denied political rights and are subjected to abject slavery.

Our power is a revolutionary one which has inherited the brilliant tradition established by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung during glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle; it is a sovereign power which is guided solely by the immortal *Juche* idea founded by him.

Ours is a power based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class, a power of the proletarian dictatorship which thoroughly defends the interests of the workers, peasants and working intellectuals and a genuine power of the working masses which leads the socialist system that enables all people to live well, free from exploitation and oppression.

Our power organs are composed of the genuine representatives of the workers, peasants and working intellectuals.

Therefore, our power makes it one of its principal functions to exercise dictatorship over the handful of reactionaries who oppose the socialist system and infringe upon the people's interests, and to guarantee fullest democratic rights and freedoms to the broad masses of the people who make up the absolute majority of the population.

Since our power organs are staffed with the best functionaries of worker, peasant and working intellectual stock all policies of the state are geared entirely to defending the people's interests and improving their welfare.

In capitalist society, however, the handful of exploiters, landlords and capitalists, rich and powerful, exercise state power, and none of the poor workers and peasants and other broad toiling masses can take part in the organs of state power.

In the United States of America, advertised as a "country where men are all equal," a small minority of billionaires, big monopoly capitalists, reactionary warlords and businessmen with political affiliations, and their conspirators have historically held important posts in Congress and Administration.

To cite the former Johnson Administration for instance, Johnson was a big planter in the southern part of America; Secretary of State Rusk is the chief director of the Rockefeller Foundation; Secretary of Defence McNamara is the manager of the Ford Company, Inc.; and Secretary of the

Treasury Dillon is the manager of the Dillon Company, Inc. related to the Rockefeller Foundation.

The important posts under the present Nixon Administration are also occupied exclusively by big capitalists who control industrial and financial circles in the United States of America, reactionary warlords and big bureaucrats.

Since workers, peasants and working intellectuals are the masters of power in our country, the people are actually guaranteed political rights and democratic freedom by law in all domains of social life.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In north Korea, full democratic freedom is guaranteed in political life. The people have the freedoms of speech, press, assembly and association, and the system of election on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot is introduced. Our judicial and procuratorial organs are completely democratized and defend the people's interests by law." ("On the Tasks of the People's Power in Our Revolution and Construction," Korean. ed., p. 65.)

In our country the people freely participate in elections without any restrictions. All our citizens aged 17 and above have the right to elect and be elected, and they elect their genuine representatives on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

Our people have also all freedoms of and rights to social and political activities such as speech, press, assembly and association for their own and state's interests and have material means for practically enjoying them.

As power is in the hands of the working people and they have meeting places, printing, paper and the means of communication and information, political rights and democratic freedoms are ensured most substantially and firmly in our country.

In our country political rights and democratic freedoms are firmly guaranteed to the people by law. All our laws are instituted on the principle of democracy in full accord with the interests of the state and the people. The judicial and procuratorial organs are completely democratized and guarantee the interests of the people by law.

In capitalist society "liberties" and "rights" are confined exclusively to the landlords and capitalists to oppress and exploit the working peo-

ple as they please, and the working masses have only "liberties" and "rights" to go in rags and starve to death.

The working people in capitalist society are excluded from election owing to various restrictions such as sex, age, race, education, length of residence, property status, election tax, and laws and regulations; they are deprived of political rights to and freedoms of speech, press, assembly, association and demonstration for their own interests.

Our working masses not only directly enjoy political rights and democratic freedoms, but also have all the requirements of their life actually met.

All our working people, men or women, have the equal rights to work, rest and get free education and free medical care and other benefits from socio-cultural services, for their material and cultural welfare. They choose occupations according to their ability and propensity and lead a happy life, working and learning as much as they like. They also receive the benefits of paid leave and accommodation at health resorts and holiday homes and sanatoria at the state expense.

As seen above, in our country where the exploiting classes have been eliminated and the workers, peasants and working intellectuals exercise the state power as the masters of the country, the people are guaranteed genuine political rights and democratic freedoms practically and fully.

Our people are boundlessly grateful to the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung for his establishment of such an advanced socialist system, and are united closely around him with one thought and one purpose.

The politico-ideological unity of our people rallied firmly around the Leader is the source of might which enables them to add lustre to our socialist system and further consolidate and develop it. Our people, enjoying freedom and happiness to their heart's content as the masters of the country under our socialist system personally established, consolidated and developed by the Leader, are doing their utmost further to strengthen and develop this wonderful system with high pride in living and making revolution under the best social system.

Cho Han Ju

Blessed Children

—A VISIT TO THE NURSERY OF THE FIRST WORKTEAM ON THE CHOLLIMA CHONGSAN CO-OP FARM HONoured WITH THE ORDER OF KIM IL SUNG—

Sometime ago I went to the Chongsan Co-op Farm to see the nursery of its first workteam. The nursery stood in a scenic, sunny spot in the workteamers' village.

Its building was clad in colourful, patterned tiles glittering in the morning sun. Merrily playing and singing children were to be found in the playground girded with trees. All these presented a lovely scene.

I was ushered into the nursery by its head. Most attractive was a flower-framed picture of the Leader smiling a fatherly smile among a group of little children. It was hung on a wall of the corridor. Beneath it was a board bearing the teaching

of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"We must do everything we can for our children.

"We must provide them with the best things and the best conditions."

Each word of his teaching reminded me of the generous and deep affection of the Leader who sees the country's future in our youngsters and takes parental care of them.

The head of the nursery, who seemed to have read my thoughts, proudly began to give an account of her nursery:

"Thanks to the fatherly Leader's utmost care and concern, our nursery,

like any other nurseries and kindergartens in our country, was built at state expense."

She said that the nursery, accommodating 120 children in the workteam, had more than forty rooms furnished with everything necessary for the upbringing of children.

In the medical-care room I asked a junior doctor about children's health.

"We give preventive inoculation and take good care of the nutrition of children," she remarked, producing the health-care cards. They retained records of children's medical examinations that had been conducted since their birth, and gave instructions as to injection, tonics and nutrients to be applied to them. There was also a tabulation of their body-weight.

According to the doctress, even weak children would soon gain weight over and above the standard at this nursery as they are given treatment according to her directions.

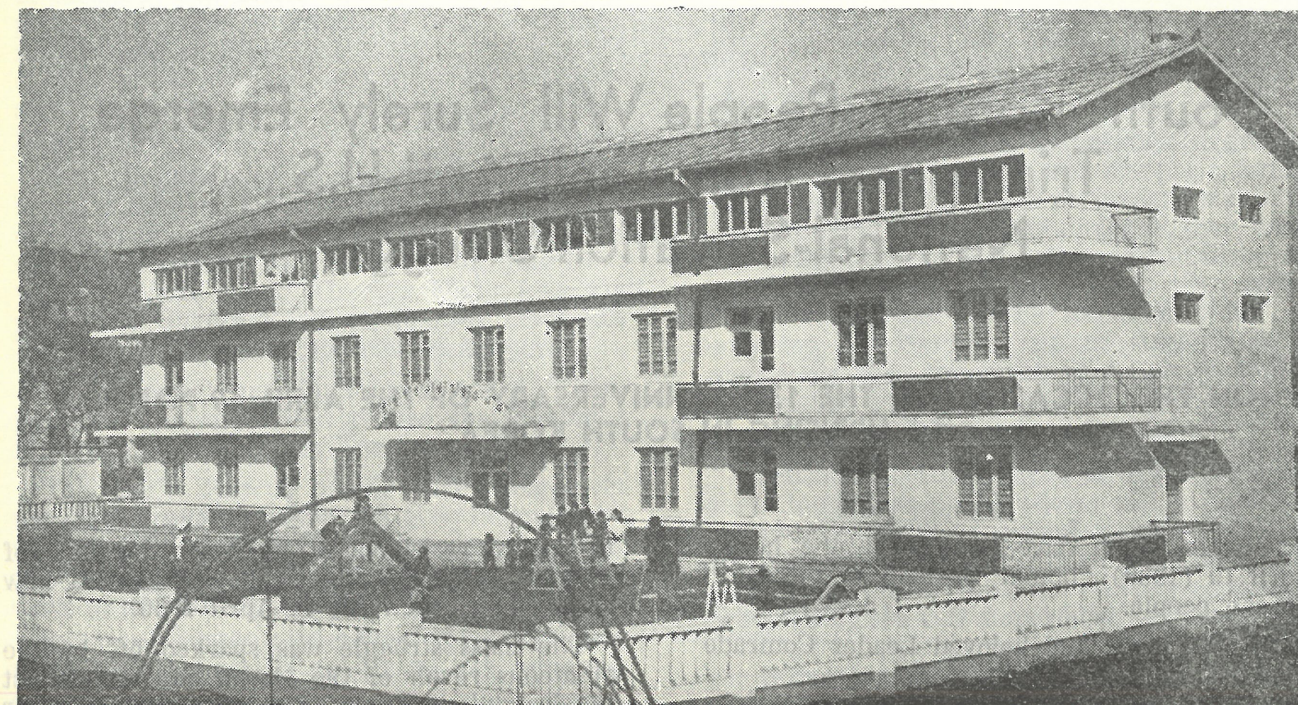
The nursery receives free of charge from the state a large supply of foodstuffs, tonics, medicaments and the others needed for rearing the children.

I could make sure of this, looking round the kitchen which was stocked with various foods agreeable to children of different ages and their nutritive conditions.

Upstairs I saw the rooms and learned that there are six classes according to age of children.

I dropped in at a room for sucklings. It was sunny, well-ventilated, snug and tidy. The plump babies were fast asleep in cots.

I stole out of the room not to disturb their sweet sleep, and proceeded



Every workteam of our co-operative farms has well-appointed creches. Photo shows the outer view of the creche of a workteam

Lovely children of the workteam growing most happily under the paternal care of the fatherly Leader



to a room for weanlings. The room was bedecked with varicoloured toy balloons and streamers and furnished with plenty of playthings. The little darlings were practicing the pronunciation of such easy words as "mamma" and "bye-bye." When they grow full two years old, it was said, they advance to a higher class.

After passing some other rooms, where the little ones were singing in a high-pitched voice while dancing to the music of an organ, I ascended again another staircase to see the recreation hall.

The second floor itself was one spacious hall whose roof and walls were all glazed to admit sunlight all the daytime. Little children were all absorbed in play on the slide, on the merry-go-round, on the swing or on the plane-shaped carrousel. There were occasional bursts of gay laughter. In this hall they can enjoy themselves to the full, knowing no blizzard or rain.

zard or rain.

Watching happy, frolicsome children, I recalled the following words of Choe Hye Nyo, who had been born and bred in an out-of-the-way place:

"Before liberation, mothers could not even imagine that they would place their children under the care of a well-furnished creche like this, could they? In those days, after parents had gone out to earn a living, babies had to remain alone in the room and keep crying till they were worn out or some had to lie somewhere on the edge of a field where their parents were at work."

That was the plight in which Korean children found themselves in those days because there was neither a state nor a sovereign power for the nation.

Nowadays under the fatherly Leader's tender care, however, none of our children lives an unhappy life.

All the children in this country are blessed with a happy life by the socialist system established by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The mothers here find immense happiness in the beaming faces of their kids. They work ever harder out of a single desire to repay the Leader's great favour with intense loyalty, by reaping a bumper crop this year, too.

I looked round a bathroom and a room for ultraviolet treatment, when lunch time was announced.

Sitting around tables, the sweet little ones were enjoying their rich meal. Bidding farewell to them, I sincerely wished they would grow quickly to become excellent pillars of the state, the real revolutionary soldiers of the Leader.

Song Se Jin

South Korean People Will Surely Emerge Triumphant from Their Anti-U.S., National-Salvation Struggle

ON THE OCCASION OF THE 13TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE APRIL 19 POPULAR
UPRISING IN SOUTH KOREA

Thirteen years have gone since the heroic April 19 (1960) Popular Uprising of the south Korean people.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Popular Uprising of April 1960 marked a new turning point in the advancement of the south Korean revolutionary movement. The April Popular Uprising was an explosion of the enmity and resentment of the south Korean people which had long been pent up under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. It was a mass resistance struggle against the U.S. and for national salvation, involving millions of the broad masses throughout south Korea." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, pp. 476-77.)

The U.S. imperialists' brutal fascist colonial rule had reduced south Korea to a land of darkness where terrorism and murder prevail and condemned its people to total lack of rights and poverty.

This had sharpened the national and class contradictions in south Korea to the extreme, touched off a strong wave of complaint among the south Korean people, and compelled them to come out in a struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

Particularly, the indestructible vitality of the socialist system established by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung in the northern half of the Republic and the brilliant achievements made by our people in the revolution and construction under his wise guidance had exerted a tremendous revolutionary influence on the south Korean people and greatly inspired them to a struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitors to the nation.

The justice and truth-treasuring, patriotic student youth and people in south Korea rose

in a mass resistance struggle in demand of liberty, democracy, a new government, a new system and a new life in April 1960.

The mass struggle was sparked off by the righteous revolt of the Masan citizens against the fraudulent March 15 election of the traitor Syngman Rhee, an old stooge of U.S. imperialism, which aimed at his "permanent dictatorship." And it instantly swept through south Korea and involved millions of people of all strata—student youth, workers, peasants, intellectuals, medium and small merchants and industrialists, the aged and children.

The angry masses stormed the bulwark of the enemy in spite of the bloody suppression, crying: "Out with Syngman Rhee!" "Down with the police state!" and "Regain lost democracy!"

Their month-odd-long bloody struggle culminated in the overthrow of the dictatorial government of Syngman Rhee.

This was the first great victory won by the south Korean people in their postwar struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

The April Popular Uprising clearly demonstrated the revolutionary mettle and indomitable fighting spirit of the south Korean people. It also showed that if the masses of the people pool their strength and rise in a struggle against the aggressors and the quislings, they can crush any enemy stronghold.

The south Korean people's heroic struggle dealt a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement towards south Korea and marked a new turning point in their postwar struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

It aggravated the crisis of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule.

But it was not guided by a revolutionary Party

in south Korea and by a clear-cut programme of struggle and broad masses of workers and peasants did not participate in it. It, therefore, failed to be an organized struggle and was not carried out to the end, and the fruit of bloody struggle was snatched by other stooges of U.S. imperialism.

U.S. imperialism occupying south Korea brought into south Korea the aggressive forces of Japanese militarism who are hell-bent on overseas expansion, dreaming of fulfilling their wild ambition of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," and condemned the south Korean people to double colonial slavery.

The criminal machinations of the U.S. imperialists for aggression roused the righteous indignation of the south Korean people.

The south Korean people have waged an untiring struggle against the U.S. imperialists' vicious policies of colonial enslavement and war and for democratic freedom and the independent, peaceful reunification of their country.

The Popular Uprising of April 19 was followed by struggles of March 24 and June 3, 1964, by the struggle of August 1965 and other fights. These successive mass struggles of the south Korean people were an inevitable outcome of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule; they were righteous fights for freedom and democracy, and the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

All these anti-U.S. national-salvation struggles of the south Korean people administered serious blows to the U.S. imperialists' policies of war and aggression and extremely worsened the crisis of their colonial rule.

Far from drawing due lesson from this, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are seeking craftily to save their crumbling colonial rule from crisis by intensifying the brutal repression of the people and igniting another war.

Even after the announcement of the historic north-south joint statement, they, pretending to "welcome" the north-south talks and Korea's peaceful reunification, have egged the south Korean warlike elements on to arrest, imprison and kill in cold blood a large number of patriots and revolutionaries fighting for the independent, peaceful reunification of our country and the democratization of south Korean society.

Going against new developments in Korea and the trend of the time, they are hard at work to hinder Korea's independent, peaceful reunification to perpetuate her division, and are instigating the south Korean bellicose elements to launch another fratricidal war to attain their aggressive end throughout Korea.

At the dictates of the U.S. imperialists, the south Korean authorities talk about "dialogue"

and "peaceful reunification" in word, but in deed, persistently obstruct the sincere efforts of our Party and Government to improve the relations between north and south and peacefully to settle the national reunification question through dialogue and negotiations.

Saying that the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops occupying south Korea are not a foreign force, they beg for their permanent stationing there. Behind the screen of dialogue, they, under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, are madly making preparations for a war against the northern half of the Republic, while clamouring for "building up of strength for a showdown with communism," in an attempt to materialize their wild ambition of "reunification by prevailing over communism."

Prattling that they "need strength for a victory" in the coming showdown and, to this end, must establish a "powerful security system," they are stepping up the "modernization" of the south Korean army with the military equipment provided by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and making "full war preparations," in violation of the principle of peaceful reunification. Not only that. They are conducting almost every day "naval exercise," "guided-missile shooting practice" and other powder-reeking war exercises.

This suffices to prove that they play tricks and do bad things behind us, though they say good things when they sit knee to knee with us.

With nothing, however, can the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities following them halt the just struggle of the south Korean people and hinder the Korean people's cause of independent, peaceful reunification or attain their aggressive end.

The south Korean people, looking up to the northern half of the Republic as a beacon light of hope, continue with their vigorous anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle, for leading a new, happy life under the care of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, in a reunified land.

Going against the trend of the times and the march of history, the U.S. imperialist aggressors try to perpetuate their occupation of south Korea and the flunkeyists persist in treachery to the nation and dependence on foreign forces. The south Korean people who overthrew the puppet government through their heroic struggle 13 years ago, will never tolerate them and will certainly emerge triumphant from their anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle.

The Korean people will chase the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea and surely achieve their country's independent, peaceful reunification without foreign interference.

Pak Song Gon

North-South Confederation—An Absolutely Correct Way to Korea's Independent, Peaceful Reunification

It is the most pressing task for us, the Korean people, to withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea and reunify the divided country and restore national sovereignty on a nation-wide scale.

Ever since the country was divided by the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has advanced the solely correct line of reunifying the bisected country independently and peacefully on democratic principles and the most fair and realistic national reunification proposals acceptable to all, and has made every effort for their materialization.

In recent years alone, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward, in his well-known speech of August 6, 1971 and in his many talks with foreign correspondents, a series of national-salvation measures for promoting the reunification of the bisected motherland, and advanced once again particularly a proposal for the establishment of a north-south confederation as a transitional step for peaceful reunification.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The north-south confederation we propose means forming a supreme national council with representatives of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the 'Government of the Republic of Korea' to solve political, economic, military and cultural problems arising between the north and south and thereby attain national unity, while maintaining the present political systems of the north and south as they are." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's Juche Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 31.)

The north-south confederation advanced by the Leader means setting up a supreme national council to settle political, economic, military and cultural problems arising between the two parts and jointly carry out external activities as a single nation while leaving intact the present socio-political systems in north and south Korea for the time being and allowing the north and south to conduct their independent activities; it is a transitional measure for solving jointly urgent matters for the country's prosperity and the national

interests and thereby facilitating the complete reunification of the country.

The confederation proposed by the Leader is radically distinct from and has nothing in common with, that introduced between nations with different languages, customs and cultures.

The Korean people had lived on one and the same territory as a homogeneous nation over a long historical period. But due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea they have lived separated in the north and south for over a quarter of a century. This has obstructed the co-ordinated development and prosperity of our country and brought the greatest national sufferings on the Korean people.

The north-south confederation, therefore, represents an active national-salvation measure to jointly solve urgent problems of common concern to the nation and promote a national unity through north-south collaboration prior to reunification and further reunification, as a transitional step until the complete reunification of our temporarily bisected country.

If the north and south observe the principle of not imposing their social systems on the other side, though there exists a difference in their systems, there is no reason why such a north-south confederation cannot be established.

The proposed north-south confederation is another expression of warm concern and sincere efforts of the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, the national desire of the entire compatriots, as early as possible, alleviating all manner of misfortunes and sufferings of the south Korean people and enabling them to live as happy a life as the people in the northern half of the Republic do.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Once the confederation is established, there will be more contacts and visits and economic and cultural intercourse will also be effected more smoothly between the north and south." (Ibid., pp. 31-32.)

The establishment of a north-south confederation will render it possible to carry out tremen-

dous work actively and smoothly for the prosperity of the country and in the interest of the nation, jointly exploiting all domestic resources and developing the national economy and culture in a co-ordinated way through the discussion at a supreme national council about economic and cultural problems of national interest, and jointly conducting external activities as one nation and saving the south Korean economy and culture from destruction.

A country cannot develop light industry and agriculture and improve the people's living standards without its own heavy industry.

In Korea, the northern half of the country has heavy industry.

Under the wise guidance of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung the working people in the northern half of our country have built an independent national economy with a powerful heavy industry.

They are eager to see electricity, coal, steel, chemical fertilizers, cement and various machines and equipment, which are produced in a great abundance in the northern half, used for rehabilitating the south Korean economy and improving the people's living conditions.

North-south economic interchange and cooperation will make it possible to develop the national economy as one unit in reliance on the powerful independent national economy built in the northern half of the Republic and jointly exploit all inexhaustible natural resources for their co-ordinated use for the prosperity and development of the country.

The powerful economic foundations of the northern half of the Republic will help develop the south Korean industry and agriculture, give jobs to its several million unemployed, and improve the life of its people as a whole who are in dire straits.

Extensive north-south cultural intercourse will render it possible to save the national culture and fine manners and customs in south Korea from destruction and develop on a sound basis and in a unified way the national culture—science, literature, art and sports. The cultural exchange will also enable sportsmen, men of culture and artists of north and south Korea to visit the two parts of the country for sports games and art performances and jointly participate in the international sports and art contests and festivals in representation of the whole nation. Journalists of north and south Korea will also be able to travel freely to the north and south for news coverage, have press centres or newspaper branches in Pyongyang and Seoul and exchange of newspapers and journals.

The establishment of a confederation will narrow the ever-widening gap between north and south in political, economic, cultural and all other

domains of social life and do tremendous work for the prosperity of the country and the interests of the nation, and thus will enable the people in south Korea to live as well as the people in the northern half of the Republic do and will accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country.

It will also promote mutual understanding and cooperation between north and south and create an atmosphere of trust, thus helping achieve a national unity for the country's reunification.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"If a north-south confederation is instituted and broad intercourses and visits are effected in economic, cultural and all other domains, mistrust and cold feeling between the north and south will be removed and a climate of mutual understanding and trust be created and national unity be easily attained." (Ibid., p. 32.)

In the course of settling the problems of common concern to our nation—conducting extensive economic and cultural interchange and cooperation between north and south and jointly carrying out external activity as a single nation—discord and antagonism of long duration between north and south will be gradually removed and a climate of national harmony and trust created. Thus, the establishment of a confederation will bring a new phase in the efforts for achieving the complete peaceful reunification of the country.

Only when the whole nation, irrespective of ideology, political views, religious beliefs and party affiliation, is united and all the national forces are mobilized can the problem of national reunification, the urgent question affecting the future of the whole nation, be successfully solved by the Korean people themselves.

If many-sided intercourses and visits are effected between north and south, long-severed national ties will be restored, a climate of mutual understanding and trust created and a national unity achieved. This will create favorable conditions for attaining independent national reunification, rejecting outside forces.

Then, the independent, peaceful reunification of the country will be attained by way of establishing an all-Korea unified government through north-south general elections on a democratic basis without any interference of outside forces.

The north-south confederation advanced by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the correctest proposal for effecting many-sided cooperation and intercourse between north and south and attaining national reunification peacefully on a democratic principle by united efforts of the nation, rejecting outside forces.

Rim Chang Sik

A Country Free from Jobless

In our country where the people are the masters of the state and own the means of production, labour is voluntary and creative, and is performed for the sake of society and for the people. It is looked upon as an honourable and worthwhile affair.

Jobs are found for all fit to work whose number increases in proportion to the growth of the population, and they work voluntarily and honestly.

The state sees to the placement of young people fresh from school according to their abilities and aptitudes.

Women are also furnished with every opportunity to work. Their little ones are looked after at nurseries and kindergartens at the expenses of the state. Thus, they can work to their full ability without feeling any inconveniences.

Ours is a country where all live and work free from anxiety about tomorrow, not knowing what unemployment is. Such is the Korea of today built up by President Kim Il Sung. This offers a striking contrast to the realities of south Korea where 7.7 million unemployed and part-time workers are tramping the streets.

A Chat on the Bank of the Han-gang River

One day, day labourers were chatting on the bank of the Han-gang River (a river in south Korea) opposite to the Youi-do islet.

At first they gave their tongue to a thousand and one worries about life from those about food, clothing and housing. Then they began to express their cherished desire.

Pak (50) of magnificent physique, he looked strong enough, said:

"I wish I could find a steady job, work to the best of my power, and live a care-free, happy life, drawing myself up in dignity and bringing no tears to the eyes of my wife and children."

Li (30), who was rolling a cigarette, took up Pak's talk. He stared around before he spoke:

"Your wish can be met only in a society where all people are equally well-off."

"Is there such society?" Pak ques-

tioned.

"Why not? It exists near us and close at that. Haven't you heard people say...? In the north all people are free and equal, all legitimate trades are equally honourable. Not only that. All fare evenly well, free from worry about job, food, clothing and housing. It is a wonderful society, indeed."

"According to my elder cousin," chimed in a middle-aged man wearing a towel around his head, "the north is an ideal society. There the wise President Kim Il Sung conducts state affairs. So it is quite natural that the people of north Korea should live well!"

"Quite right," Li continued. "General Kim Il Sung is, indeed, the sun of our nation. He commands the respect and love of us, 50 million Korean people. It is a matter of course."

"Born into a poor peasant family, he carries on government for the people. His policies are all designed to make workers and peasants live well

without any worry. He conducts government so well that in north Korea unemployment has long disappeared and shortage of labour is always felt!"

He spoke in low but emphatic tones. His speech found ready approval from people around.

Pak listened to him attentively, nodding. Now he spoke:

"If that is true, north Korea is a paradise on earth in every sense of the word. I wish I might live in such a wonderful society before I die."

"As you said, we can live a decent life only under the government of General Kim Il Sung."

"I am very eager to live under his administration!"

Their lively conversation continued, though the sun had already declined westward.

(South Korean paper *Revolutionary Front*)

Impressions on Chollima Korea

This is a part of the lengthy impressions on Korea written by Udai Fujishima, a Japanese famous critic, who visited our country last year.

Always among People

I visited Korea as a member of the Japanese cultural delegation invited to the National Conference of Social Scientists held in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in April, 1972.

This conference gave a theoretical explanation of the greatness of the *Juche* idea founded by President Kim Il Sung, and played a big role in encouraging the oppressed and revolutionary peoples the world over. If anyone asks me what impressed me most deeply at the conference, I will readily cite the following passage of the report delivered at the conference:

"The sole guidance of the leader in revolution and construction plays a decisive role in awakening and organizing the masses of the people and thus increasing their part. This is explained by the correlation between leader, Party, class and masses in the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Though I had seen only rulers divorced from the people—in general it may be said that so are the rulers of many countries of the world—I learned clearly, through my recent visit, why the Korean people revere President Kim Il Sung so ardently.

It is quite natural that the people should respect their leader who always lives in the midst of the people, casting in his lot with them and taking good care of their life. Such a popular style of work maintained by President Kim Il Sung from the time of the anti-Japanese armed struggle up to date has earned for him the boundless respect of all the people of the Republic.

I was much surprised to hear that President Kim Il Sung spends more than a half of a year on visiting factories and villages throughout the country to serve the people.

President Kim Il Sung greeted his 60th birthday on April 15 of this year (1972).

He was deluged with messages of congratulations and good wishes from the people within as well as from various countries of the world. I hear that the Koreans traditionally celebrate their 60th birthday significantly calling it "Hwangap." So I greeted that day in a great expectation: "There must be a grand celebration."

Contrary to my expectation, President Kim Il Sung stopped the people from having all the celebrations prepared by them, did his work as usual and went to give on-the-spot guidance to factories and farm villages. I was deeply moved by this. To tell the truth, he had greeted his 50th birthday in the same way. I know it, because I had been in Pyongyang at the time.

"One for All, All for One"

"One for all and all for one!" is a slogan symbolizing the Chollima movement which was started by President Kim Il Sung in the second half of the 1950's in the course of his on-the-spot guidance to the Kangson Steel Plant and which is the general line of socialist construction in Korea. This slogan raises the communist human relations as the guiding idea of socialist construction, and it is a unique one which is not to be found in other socialist countries of the world. I think this slogan is displaying its increasingly great might now in the struggle for carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution. Because, the more deeply conscious the workers are that their products are for all, the greater efforts they make to improve the quality of their products, increase their assortment and lower the per-unit consumption of materials.

Obviously, the quality of all goods made in the Republic has been improved considerably. This proves that the expansion of the variety of products and the improvement of their quality are possible only when economism, formalism and passivism are overcome and an ideological revolution is dynamically carried on. When the three major tasks of the technical revolution are carried out and the Six-Year Plan is fulfilled, the quality of the Republic's goods will be further improved.

I saw at co-operative farms and the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition that the achievements in industry

are actually serving to mechanize and chemicalize agriculture, and to free women from the heavy burdens of household chores. On display in the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition were various farm machines for the many-sided use of tractors. And I saw such machines actually in use on the Chongsan Co-operative Farm. Data in the exhibition showed that the number of tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. unit) per 100 *chongbo* of arable land increased from 0.14 in 1958 to 1.4 in 1969 (10 times) and the figure would reach 6-7 in the near future, that all farm houses had electric lights in 1968, that in 1969 the application of chemical fertilizers to each *chongbo* of arable land increased to 250 per cent compared with 1960 thanks to the promotion of chemicalization, and that today the annual grain output exceeds 5 million tons and it will amount to 7 to 7.5 million tons in 1976, the last year of the Six-Year Plan.

There were also exhibited household electric appliances to be provided to all houses during the Six-Year Plan. I believe if these are supplied to all houses in the near future, the home life will be much improved and women will be completely freed from household chore and take part more actively in work and political activities in the northern half of the Republic which has well-appointed nurseries and kindergartens everywhere.

True Superiority of Socialist System

Today in south Korea communism is vilified as the worse thing. But the people in the Republic boundlessly love communism, saying that communist society is the best society. If the south Korean people know the following fact, "anti-communist" propaganda will be shattered in a day.

It is said that in the socialist countries the people receive distribution according to work done. But in the Republic today, communist distribution—from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs—is conducted in many respects. This socialist system in the Republic is excellent indeed, I think. The state bears the expenditure for education from nursery school to university and all medical expenses. This is only an instance.

The house rent is next to nothing. So it is hard to find a man who knows exactly how much rent he pays.

The farmers use modern dwelling houses built by the state, free of charge.

People in the Republic don't worry about their living and their children's education, no matter what big

families they have. In the Republic children are the "king of the country" and the best things go to them. They get free school education, and receive free artistic, technical and physical training from specialists according to their tastes at the children's palaces and other institutions. They also spend joyous 12 days a year at fully-furnished Young Pioneers' camps located in scenic spots at state expense. Each camp has the room for study of the revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il Sung, bedrooms, clubhouse, music room, play room, library, Young Pioneers' room, shower room, barber's and clinic, and it has also tents, swimming suits, fishing tackles, kitchen utensils and boats. Under capitalist system, only the handful of capitalists can enjoy such benefits and poor people cannot. In the Republic, however, all the people enjoy them to their heart's content.

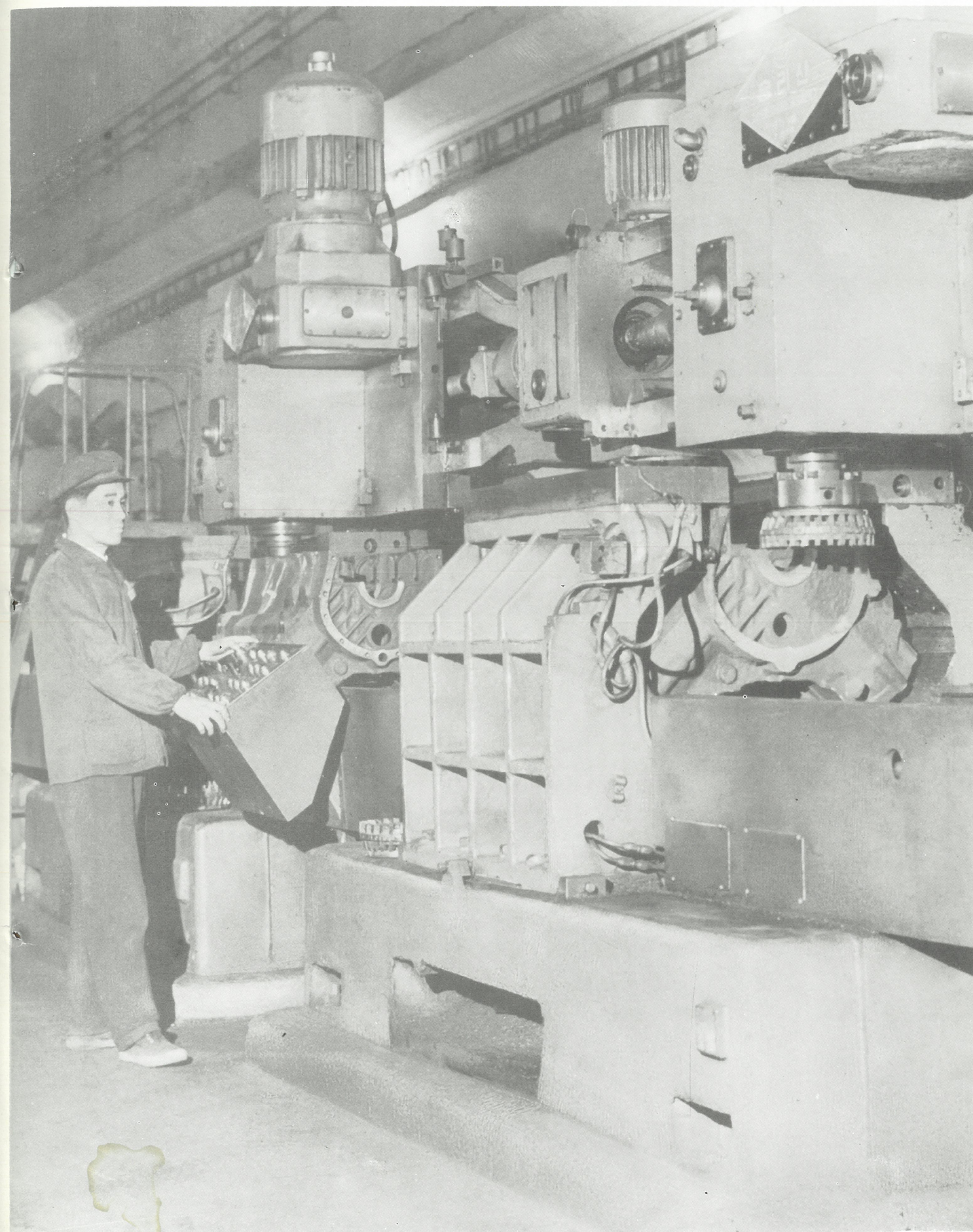
When the Six-Year Plan, which lays main stress on the three major tasks of the technical revolution, is carried out, distribution according to needs will be further enriched in its content, and the people will be better-off, I am sure. This system of distribution will be further perfected as communist society is close at hand. The south Korean people will eagerly long for the communist system if they see this reality with their own eyes.

Today the U.S. imperialists and their stooges fear extremely that the south Korean people know the superiority of the socialist system in the Republic. And they are brandishing the "anti-communist law" to prevent the people from knowing it. With no amount of desperate efforts, however, can they stop the Japanese people and the peoples of the world from praising the excellent system established in the Republic and prevent the south Korean people from learning this fact.

Japanese Critic Uday Fujishima

INSIDE BACK COVER: The engine-body processing automatic line formed by workers of the Sungri (Victory) Automobile Combine according to the three major tasks of the technical revolution
BACK COVER: Changsong has today turned into a modern socialist rural town

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